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German girls are not proud of the 'old man'

German girls are not over-fond of their fathers, according to a survey carried out by the DIVO institute for public opinion research in Frankfurt.

Of the girls aged between 21 and 29 who still live with their parents only two per cent claimed they had no complaints about the "head of the household".

Of these who have moved out the figure is down to one per cent.

Daughters' reproaches know no limitations. For instance they accuse their father of having no charm, being a failure at work, having no honour, no confidence, no education . . .

Some say that their old man lacks feeling, has no intellectual interests and is shallow, that he has no style of living and that in contact with other people he is not easily adaptable.

But all these complaints that have been raised against fathers are not so vehement as the strongest complaint: German fathers, it seems, do not allow their daughters enough personal freedom.

The accusation is that they are constantly lecturing their daughters about morals or more particularly about the way the girls ignore the moral code.

Moreover German fathers seem to be offended when their daughters decide they cannot stand it any longer and move out of the parental home.

Around 200,000 girls claim that this is why they left home and found a place of their own. They were fed up with their father constantly trying to press his standards on them.

The reactions of several fathers to this survey appears to confirm what many of the daughters said. They claim that girls who speak this way about their fathers must have been brought up wrong!

They can surely not be surprised when their daughter finally decides to up roots and find a free life of her own, some place where she is not constantly faced with the moral finger wagging at her.

This discontented band of girls can see nothing right with the institution of marriage. To them it is restrictive, narrow-minded, ridiculous and unnatural to get married.

And their attitude towards the prospect of marriage: they would like to find a husband, but "not one like the old man!"

M. Klaus

(WELT DER ARBEIT, 27 November 1970)



A design for living

This house in Neukirch-Hinteressach is not everyone's idea of a dream house. Its owner, Herr Setz, an interior designer has filled it with carved demons, dragons, witches and other refugees from the Chamber of Horrors. The carved monsters, some thirty feet high attract more passers-by than they scare! (Photo: dpa)

False colours

Two Frankfurt police officers who pasted a poster for the Federal Republic Communist Party (DKP) on their Z-car face a carpeting, according to Frankfurt's Chief of Police, Josef Jordan, who says that the case is still being investigated.

The poster criticised the senior burgomaster of Frankfurt, Walter Möller, who is planning to have several people evicted from houses in the city that are squatter-occupied.

According to Josef Jordan the two policemen were in the car when they were handed the poster by DKP representatives and told they could display it if they felt inclined.

Apparently they then pasted it in the back window of the car without reading it. After they had been driving around for some time they realised that it was a DKP poster and removed it.

Jordan said that the two young policemen had behaved without sufficient responsibility and would be severely reprimanded.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 November 1970)

Time machine

In Frankfurt am Main experts collected around their versatile computer and asked the machine a very important question. First it was programmed with statistical details about the summer semester of 1970 and then the vital question was asked:

EXPERTS: When would be the most favourable time to carry out university reform plans?

COMPUTER: 1910.

(DIE WELT, 23 November 1970)

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 31 December 1970
Ninth Year - No. 455 - By air

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Prospects of progress on Berlin talks slimmer

Following the signature of the Moscow treaty it was announced on the Rhine and the Spree that agreement on Berlin would be reached by the end of the year.

A less optimistic note was sounded, though, when it became evident even from within the massive stone walls of the Allied Control Commission that the ambassadors of the three Western Allies were not getting on too well with their Soviet opposite number in the talks.

By the end of the year, the new, more cautious formula ran, some outcome would become apparent.

Yet as the year draws to a close no one can say whether agreement will be reached on Berlin, let alone when, the last of twelve Four-Power talks so far recently having come to an unsuccessful conclusion.

The Moscow Treaty, the meeting in the Taunus hills, near Frankfurt, between Foreign Ministers Andrei Gromyko and Walter Scheel and, more recently still, the Warsaw Treaty had been felt to be signposts along the way.

On each occasion the Kremlin has been expected to switch over from confrontation to cooperation on Berlin but fresh instructions from the Kremlin to its ambassador in East Berlin have each time failed to materialise.

There will now be a recess until 19 January and contrary to Bonn's comments there will be no transition to talks between specialists, as the Americans in particular have hoped might be the case.

In the interim period embassy officials will be keeping in touch but this they have already done to pave the way for full sessions of the four ambassadors so far.

In this country it is invariably stressed that the Soviet Union must be prepared to make concessions because Bonn has made ratification of the treaties with Eastern Europe dependent on a satisfactory settlement for Berlin.

But this is only one side of the coin. The socialist countries would dearly like to unravel a connection with which they are none too happy and will not hesitate to accuse the Federal government of being none too keen on the idea of relaxation of tension if Bonn refuses to ratify the treaties prior to an improvement in the situation of the divided city.

Both Moscow and East Berlin know that for the Bonn coalition of Social and Free Democrats the entire Eastern policy concept is at stake and find it hard to believe that Willy Brandt is prepared to allow it to go by the board merely because of Berlin.

Hints from Bonn have been grist to the mill of assumptions of this kind. There has, for instance, been talk in Bonn of the need for a more flexible link between the Berlin talks and possible travel improvements because the Soviet Union, it is feared, may not formally empower the GDR to negotiate an agreement on freedom of access to and from Berlin with the Federal government.

In discussion of the problem Pyotr Abrassimov, Soviet ambassador in East Berlin, continually underscores East Berlin's sovereign rights.

The Federal government must thus be prepared for political pressure. At the fourteenth full session of the central committee of the GDR Socialist Unity Party (SED) Walter Ulbricht accordingly talked in terms of a struggle over ratification.

The Soviet Union does not appear to feel itself to be bound by deadlines of any kind – not even in respect of the forthcoming congress of the Soviet Communist Party, due to be held at the end of next March – or so a number of Western observers maintain.

The Berlin talks are increasingly being swayed by growing conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States. The situation in the Middle East, the presence of the Red Fleet in the Mediterranean and Moscow's refusal to bring influence to bear on North Vietnam to adopt a more moderate attitude have decided the Americans not only to postpone troop withdrawals from Europe and to re-emphasise their leading role in the North Atlantic alliance but also to adopt a tougher approach in Berlin.

They categorically reject the Soviet demand for restrictions on a Federal government presence in the city prior to an agreement on the status of Berlin.

Right now the United States is particularly interested in maximum cohesion of the West, specifically in respect of the Eastern proposal for a European security conference, on which Washington would not like to negotiate prior to agreement being reached on Berlin.

The Americans were particularly annoyed that the French accepted a separate Soviet protest against the holding of a session of the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union parliamentary party in West Berlin and answered the Soviet note without consulting the Allies beforehand.

For the GDR the present state of affairs at least means time gained. In his address to the SED central committee Herr Ulbricht insisted on his demand for a cessation of Bonn government activities in West Berlin and for a transit agreement rather than an agreement on access between the Federal Republic and the GDR.

Only recently he rejected outright a proposal by West Berlin mayor Klaus Schütz for entry-permits to East Berlin for West Berliners over Christmas and New Year.

Two experienced Western politicians have meanwhile warned this country against going on with the "mad race to Moscow" or agreeing to a security conference that would merely confirm the Brezhnev doctrine of total Soviet hegemony over Eastern Europe.

One was former US Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who following an interview with President Nixon frankly commented that Washington is afraid Willy Brandt may make do with a minimum in Berlin.

The other was Dutch Foreign Minister Joseph Luns, a man who has always advocated peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union but now fears that Soviet imperialism will penetrate even deeper into Central Europe with the aid of the treaties with Bonn.

Our allies are thus beginning to accustom themselves to the idea that serious concessions on Berlin are not to be expected in the foreseeable future.

Jürgen Engert

(CHRIST UND WELT, 18 December 1970)

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Bonn visitor

King Hussein of Jordan arrived in Bonn on 16 December for a three-day unofficial visit. The King had talks with Chancellor Willy Brandt in the Federal Chancellery (Photo: dpa)

Ulbricht fears Bonn's kiss of death

The spectre of social democratism stalked the fourteenth plenary session of the East Berlin central committee. It was repeatedly conjured up, by Walter Ulbricht, by politbureau security specialist Erich Honecker and by Günter Mittag, the Party's spokesman on economics.

Time and time again a distinction was made between the need for peaceful coexistence of states with varying social orders and the rejection as a matter of principle of any kind of ideological coexistence.

According to the Socialist Unity Party (SED) leaders peaceful coexistence of states has nothing whatsoever to do with ideological reconciliation or the abandonment of the class struggle.

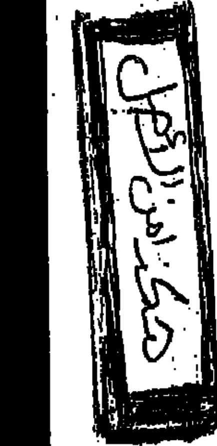
Peaceful coexistence, Erich Honecker declared, is a specific form of class struggle, and his position has been strengthened by the election of Hermann Axen, known to advocate the orthodox Party line, as a full member of the politbureau.

Outright rejection of intra-German relations even in the economic sector and the characterisation of Bonn's Social Democracy as a variant of bourgeois ideology against which class struggle must irreconcilably be waged lead one to assume that the SED leaders are sorely afraid their position might be undermined by social democratism at the present stage of detente policy.

"Enemy propaganda" for the establishment of human relations between the two German states could, Franz Dahlem also fears, give rise to "doubts and illusions."

All speeches bore witness to anxiety about domestic stability in the GDR that bears thinking about. A policy of relaxation of tension in Germany as aimed at by the Brandt-Scheel government will, when all is said and done, only hold forth the promise of success when the other side need not fear the kiss of death. This, too, is part of present political reality.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 December 1970)



■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

France's latest 'Non'

Deep depression, not disappointment, is the general feeling following the failure of the first attempt to set up a European economic and currency union.

Disappointment could only have been the word if more had been expected to come of it, which would have been inappropriate in the circumstances.

Roughly a year has passed since the heads of government of member-countries of the European Economic Community (EEC), meeting in The Hague, breathed political life into a community of technocrats again.

They commissioned the Council to draft, over the next twelve months, a graduated plan for the establishment of an economic and currency union.

This was done by a select group of experts headed by Pierre Werner, Premier of Luxembourg. On submitting an intermediate report the group was encouraged to continue its work by decisions which in their way were sensational.

On 8 and 9 June 1970 the Council of Ministers decided for the first time ever to empower an EEC authority to go ahead with measures some of which it realised would involve amendments to the Treaty of Rome.

The Werner group allowed itself to be carried away by the spirit of this ruling and submitted a final report the contents of which made the hearts of European integrationists everywhere miss a beat out of sheer delight.

The report outlined the final stage of an economic and currency union and went into details of the various stages on the road to this eventual target.

The first stage was to begin on 1 January 1971 and last for three years. During this period cooperation was to grow closer but the whole procedure would still not be binding on members.

Between the first and second stages a conference of member-governments would decide on the necessary measures. Then, and then only, would the oath be taken, would national powers be transferred to Community authorities.

In this way an economic and currency union would have had a seminal effect on the process of development of a political union.

In the afternoon of 14 December the Council of Ministers for the first time discussed in detail these far-reaching proposals, which would have changed the quality of the European Economic Community.

Could anyone seriously have believed that a decision could have been taken over night on a new form of political organisation transferring powers of decision to completely new quarters?

Anyone with an eye for political realities who refused to allow himself to be blinded by wishful political thinking really could not expect all six member-governments to show the same readiness to hand over sovereign rights to a community with equal powers.

A wounded nation that is not able to exist as one country is going to be more ready to seek its salvation in forward strategy and give a politically integrated Europe a chance and thus powers of its own than are peoples whose nation-states have remained intact in modern history.

This is why this country is readier to delegate powers to the Common Market than is, say, France.

France has also yet to come to terms with the legacy left it by General de Gaulle. To this day executors of the political ideas of the General are members of the French Cabinet.

Hope that time may heal the wounds that certain people have, for reasons already outlined, inflicted on the Common Market's body politic nonetheless keeps France's partners in a lenient mood.

Even when, in the early hours of the following morning, it became clear that differences of opinion were irreconcilable it was evident that all delegations to a certain extent appreciated the French attitude.

One factor still remains puzzling, though. Why did the French allow themselves to be roped so far into the whole procedure?

Their member of the Werner group was not some unknown expert but M. Clappier, Deputy-Governor of the Bank of France.

France was represented on the Council of Ministers when, on 8 and 9 June last, the sensational conclusions were drawn from the Werner group's intermediate report.

As long as it was only a matter of words the French were in full agreement. Now that action is called for on fundamental issues they have stopped abruptly short.

If the French really only need time to deal at home with de Gaulle's political heritage, as this country's delegation feels, Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller's hope that the spirit of The Hague will eventually draw France too over to the integrationists' side is justified.

If, on the other hand, France's refusal is based, in the final analysis, on the desire, motivated by foreign policy considerations, not to upset Moscow with a politically integrated Western Europe, then not even fresh negotiations will, until further notice, lead to a conclusion.

Rudolf Herlt

(DIE WELT, 16 December 1970)

Brussels and East Berlin summits land the ball in the Kremlin's court

There have been two summits in the one week, Brussels and East Berlin, Nato and the Warsaw Pact, and for a long time nothing has shed so much light on the situation of the two German states as the overlapping conferences of the two alliances.

In a nutshell the conclusion to be drawn is that this country's allies are showing increasing agreement with Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc whereas the GDR's allies are more and more evidently departing from Walter Ulbricht's policy towards the West.

Never has Bonn's position within Nato been so undisputed nor East Berlin's in the Eastern Bloc been so controversial.

The old adage that Konrad Adenauer experienced at first hand has now come home to roost for Walter Ulbricht. Anyone who resists a reasonable degree of detente isolates himself even among his own allies.

No arts of interpretation are needed to read approval of Bonn's Eastern policy into the final communiqué of the Nato Council of Ministers. Approval is frank, unambiguous and unconditional and applies to all facets of Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel's policies of striking a balance.

The North Atlantic Council noted "with satisfaction" the conclusion of the

DIE ZEIT

Moscow and Warsaw treaties and "welcomed" both as "contributions towards relaxation of tension in Europe and important elements in the modus vivendi the Federal Republic of Germany would like to establish with its neighbours to the East."

What is more, Nato also welcomed the "beginning of an exchange of views between the Federal Republic of Germany and the GDR" and hoped that this exchange of views might lay the "groundwork for genuine negotiations."

Agreement between Bonn and East Berlin "on a negotiated settlement of their mutual relations" is, Nato declared, necessary.

Times change. Nato has given its blessing to the end of the Hallstein doctrine. It has called on Bonn to start talks with East Berlin. It does not even stop short at calling East Germany by its official designation, the GDR.

In view of the unmistakeable way in which Nato Ministers expressed themselves any attempt by the Opposition in Bonn to marshal the allies against the Federal government's Eastern policy can only be viewed as a deliberate attempt to mislead.

At the same time the Atlantic alliance has expressly approved the Berlin proviso. The prospects of an improvement in East-West relations, the Brussels communiqué comments, "would indeed be called into question if the present Berlin negotiations were not to come to a satisfactory conclusion."

This proviso, which Bonn has only stated to apply to ratification of the Moscow treaty, has indeed been expressly extended.

Even multilateral contacts in preparation for a conference on security and cooperation in Europe are made subject to a satisfactory prior conclusion to the Berlin talks.

There was no such similarity of views at the Eastern Bloc summit, regardless of all declarations of unanimity, and this is true of all aspects of Herr Ulbricht's policy towards the West.

To begin with, the GDR had once again to acknowledge the "great international importance" of the treaties of Moscow and Warsaw.

Indeed, "these treaties will, when they come into force, be in the vital interest of all countries and peoples," first and foremost of course of the GDR, which Leonid Brezhnev had already set his sights on at the previous Budapest gathering.

Secondly, East Berlin had once and for all to abandon the Ulbricht doctrine, proclaimed in 1967, according to which no Eastern Bloc country was to establish diplomatic relations with Bonn before recognition of the GDR by Bonn.

This doctrine was weakened a year ago. It is now at long last past history. Relations between the GDR and all countries on the basis of equality "*including*" between the GDR and the Federal Republic, are still listed as a "vital demand" and "*would be*" a major contribution towards European security.

The aim thus remains but there is no longer any mention of preconditions. The agreement between Willy Brandt and Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz to establish full diplomatic relations as soon as the Warsaw Treaty is ratified is proof of the pudding.

Thirdly, Walter Ulbricht has had to acknowledge the close connection between a Berlin settlement and relaxation of tension in Central Europe and express the hope that a "mutually acceptable agreement" also taking into account the "requirements" of the West Berliners is reached.

It remains to be seen what the detailed outcome of all this will be. The Soviet Union is on the horns of a dilemma. Relaxation of tension is not a one-way street. If it really wants the Moscow treaty to be ratified and also seriously wants to hold a European security conference it will have to induce the East Berlin leaders to be conciliant not only by word but also in deed.

This may not be easy but unless they are willing and able to do so the outcome of the process of detente that has now begun may not amount to much. The West can and must put it to the test. It is up to the Kremlin.

Theo Sommer

(DIE ZEIT, 11 December 1970)

The German Tribune

PUBLISHER: Friedrich Reinecke

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Eberhard Wagner

ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Otto Heinz

EDITOR: Alexander Anthony

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EDITOR: Geoffrey Penny

GENERAL MANAGER: Heinz Reinecke

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH.
23, Schoene Aussicht, Hamburg 22
Tel.: 2-20-12-56 - Telex: 02-14733

Advertising-rates list No. 7

Printed by
Krögers Buch- und Verlagsdruckerei
Hamburg-Blankenese

Distributed in the USA by:
MASS MAILINGS, Inc.
540 West 24th Street
New York, N.Y. 10011

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprints are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text, in no way abridged or editorially redrafted.

In all correspondence please quote your subscription number, which appears on the wrapper to the right of your address.

A voyage of discovery

Real reconciliation between the Poles and the Germans must involve an attempt to free the history of both nations from legends. This is a task that mixed commissions of specialists might soon take on.

Eliminating a number of current prejudices about the present is an even more urgent matter, though, and probably easier to accomplish. This, of course, applies to both sides but probably more so to the Poles, who live in a society that is more cut off from the rest of the world than people in this country do.

Official Polish propaganda must abandon a number of clichés to which it has grown attached over the years. After a quarter century of being a revanchist, militarist spectre this country must be a far subtiler state than propaganda made it out to be to have produced a Chancellor of the likes of Willy Brandt and a Foreign Minister of the calibre of Walter Scheel.

This country's official visitors to Warsaw noted that their hosts felt a strong need for information, a desire to daub the white area on the map marked NRF (Federal Republic of Germany) in colour rather than in black as in the past.

It would probably be no exaggeration to talk in terms of curiosity. For this reason alone Willy Brandt's invitation to Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz to visit Bonn is more than a mere diplomatic gesture.

It may not represent unrestricted tourist traffic between the two countries but a start has to be made somewhere and even statesmen live and learn and at times pass on their newly-acquired knowledge.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 9 December 1970)

■ POLITICS

SPD still strives to keep the Young Socialists in order

Three years have passed since the expression "aussenparlamentarische Opposition" (extra-parliamentary opposition) and the more familiar abbreviation APO took their place in the German dictionary of political expressions.

It owed its existence to the fact that two political shortcomings manifested themselves at the same time. The first was a political institution that gave the public a great feeling of insecurity, namely the Grand Coalition, which removed the political thrust and parry from the Bundestag to a number of committees. These are not so easy for the man-in-the-street to follow.

Another reason for the emergence of the APO was the failure of the government in one of the most important spheres of domestic policy – education. In the days of the Grand Coalition the crisis in this country's universities reached its peak.

In the squabbles on domestic policy in those days the challenge went out to APO members to bring their battle in from the streets to committee rooms and the Bundestag and make these the forum for their political activity.

The confused politicians of those days did not speak in vain. The old APO is dead. Many of its members today belong to a recognised party. Some even sit in a parliament.

A flashback to this part of recent Federal Republic history is brought about by the recent congress of the Young Socialists. There have been suppositions that Young Socialist ideas could infect the SPD and weaken it politically as a nation-wide party.

There was speculation about whether the party would see fit to break away from its junior branch and it was generally recognised that many of the problems were caused by previous APO members and demonstrators in 1967 who had changed their stamping ground.

It is not that the Social Democrats had spread their wings further left but simply that a new left wing had grafted itself on to the party and, like it or not, had itself edged nearer the political centre. Perhaps it was with this in mind that Willy Brandt held discussions with the Young Socialists for six hours in Bremen.

It may be flattering for the party that the young, and above all student, left-wing finds the SPD relatively attractive, but it does entail an extra burden of problems for the party.

The SPD must fear that the electorate will punish the party for accepting a faction of the APO by refusing to vote for them. Probably they also fear that they will lose more supporters in the centre than they gain on the left in the form of young voters, some who are going to the polls for the first time.

The recent provincial assembly elections in Hesse and Bavaria gave a clue to the situation. The Young Socialists are obviously not so much of a thorn in the flesh of the middle classes as was thought.

Of course one or two Young Socialist candidates had to accept defeat, but all in all the SPD losses were only partly the fault of the young left.

The dilemma of the Social Democrats is that if they want to continue ruling after the next general election in 1973 they cannot afford any losses. In fact they must lure away CDU/CSU voters without tipping off the Young Socialists.

The SPD is caught between two stools and this seems to be having a certain effect on the politics pursued by the Young Socialists. Following their national congress of 1969 in Munich they have got themselves into a situation of strategic and theoretical uncertainty which was expressed in Bremen and underlined by the personal differences of two of their leaders.

On the one side there was Karsten Voigt who is seeking to extend the basis of the Young Socialist group within the SPD by an alliance with the left wing of the party.

On the other hand there is Norbert Gansel who takes the line of "limited conflict" and in Bremen was critical of the fact that the central committee had "to a large extent ignored the fact that the Social Democrat-led government is under a constant threat".

It is not so easy to get rid of this conflict of interest. The SPD has been most concerned with this problem and has made offers to the young APO left. The problem cannot be solved by a breakway as in the case of the SDS student group.

The *Jusos* themselves know this and it makes the relationship of the Young Socialists to the parent party all the more difficult.

Nor will the situation get any easier if the SPD campaigns more intensely in future for those two or three per cent extra votes which they need to keep them in the government until 1977.

The only way the conflict can be quelled is by a continuous, intensive dialogue between the Social Democrat Party and its junior branch.

And there must be at least a gradual rapprochement of the Young Socialists to Herbert Wehner's maxim of politics with "a sense of proportion".

Gernot Sittner

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 14 December 1970)



Chancellor Brandt addressing 202 delegates at the Young Socialists Bremen conference (Photo: dpa)

FDP clings tenaciously to its political position in the middle-of-the-road

The Free Democrats will fight tooth and nail to see that they are not ousted from the political position they have achieved which helped them to spring back into the Bavarian provincial assembly and take their seats in Hesse as well.

Nowhere has this been underlined more clearly than in their recent party conference in Baden-Württemberg.

Not only representatives of the liberals old guard such as the state chairman, Hermann Müller, but also representatives of the left wing such as Müller's successor-designate Karl Moersch, have therefore resisted all attempts by the Young Democrats to throw the party from its vote-catching position in the middle.

It would certainly mean a relapse for an FDP that has just completed its convalescence if it succumbed to the demands of its younger members to take up a position left of the Social Democrats.

It is in this position that those forces that want to defend the Bad Godesberg programme against all neo-Marxist efforts have, according to recent speeches by Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller, gone into action.

Judging by the example of the Free Democrats it becomes clear that a middle-of-the-road position needs a party programme basis if it is to convince doubting Thomases.

Up until now the FDP leaders have given no such programmatic basis.

(CHRIST UND WELT, 11 December 1970)

Support for extreme right ebbs at Bonn rally

Martyr to his cause, the young man with the red beard seemed ready to die for what he believed in. "Here are stones," he screamed pathetically and pointed at morass-like puddles in which he was standing. "Take them, I am one of them!"

The young man who had a large W emblazoned on his lapel button hurled his challenge at another group of youngsters who were standing around him and chanting in chorus: "Kill the Nazis!"

However, the counterdemonstrators were not really of a mind to see the blood of members of the group *Aktion Widerstand* (resistance movement) flowing, nor the young man with the latest badge of extreme right-wing politics really prepared to die because he was opposed to the signing of the Warsaw Treaty.

The demonstration by members of the W for Widerstand group was at first banned by the police-president in Bonn. Later the local authorities in Cologne gave their approval. The whole business went off fairly smoothly and without too many bloody incidents.

The familiar signal of three raised fingers forming a W has already been seen in Würzburg and Essen. They were very much in a minority in Bonn. It was annouced that 3,000 would turn up, but only around 1,000 put in an appearance in the Federal capital.

The counterdemonstration organised by members of the SPD, the trade unions and students in Bonn numbered around 3,000, but this was again only a third of the number that was expected to turn up.

Police formed the largest contingent there with a force of around 4,000 protected by white crash-helmets. They had come from all over North Rhine-Westphalia and were posted at the points there seemed to be the greatest danger such as the Russian Embassy.

They were reinforced with the wonders of science, water cannon, jeeps, helicopters and the wonders of nature, dogs and horses! Hans Dietrich Genscher, the Minister of the Interior, circled over the scene a couple of times.

And the Federal state Minister of the Interior Willi Weyer, viewing the disturbance on the ground explained afterwards his ideas for solving the problem. He said proudly that although he had kept the police well in the background when the APO converged on Bonn for their demonstration against emergency powers legislation two years ago this time he had brought the force out into the open so that *Aktion Widerstand* and their opponents could see just who was in charge of the situation.

There were punch-ups, kicking, stones and hats flying and containers of paint being hurled when the chorus chanted "Aktion Wahnsinn" (Madness movement) and after the meeting had been broken up. It was not possible to interrupt the speeches broadcast over crackling loudspeakers effectively since a "rented" crowd blocked the way to the central area which was surrounded by high barbed wire barriers, but the counter-demonstrators considered that in a way this was not a bad thing, "Nazis behind barbed wire where they belong."

Thus protected, the main speakers Alfred Manke and Peter Kleist (head of the eastern department at the Foreign Ministry under Ribbentrop) were able to appeal to "Meine deutschen Männer und Frauen" and call on them to "uphold Germany's rightful claims unconditionally" and to fight against "Bolshevistic wolves in democratic sheep's clothing."

Their oratory and vocabulary was suspiciously reminiscent of that of the man who destroyed the Germany they are talking of and whose image with a blank face and the famous fringe, the whole obliterated by two thick lines, was carried by the counter-demonstrators.

Part of the ritual of this happening was the burning of red flags and the chanting of slogans such as "Beseitigt diesen roten Dreck, morgen ist die Mauer weg" (Get rid of this red rubbish and The Wall will fall tomorrow) and the singing of the *Deutschlandlied*.

Fanatics, the ineducable, renegades neurotics and peddlers of nationalistic fantasies had gathered behind the barbed wire and were distributing their free rag calling for a free and undivided Fatherland.

It may be that the movement has lost much of its force since Würzburg or that the climate in Bonn is unsuitable for such a demonstration, but the whole thing collapsed with the counter-demonstrators good-naturedly chanting "Uwe, Uwe" and "Give up". The police were quite pleased that they had without difficulty kept the meeting in order.

The Widerstand people rolled their W flags and banners into a bundle and left with their tails between their legs saying, "We'll be back in Bonn with a bigger demonstration if the criminal treaties are ratified."

Klaus Rudolf Dreher

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 14 December 1970)

■ PROFILE

Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt top of popularity stakes

For months the opinion polls conducting surveys to find the most popular politicians in this country have had at the top of their list a man who not only has one of the most thankless posts but who also holds his tongue, even though he has no equals when it comes to talking as his old nickname "Schmidt the mouth" shows.

The fact that none other than the Minister of Defense is top of the popularity stakes is indeed a paradox that cannot be explained away by the impression of intelligence, decisiveness and male sex appeal that Helmut Schmidt manages to give.

Neither can the fact be explained away by the fact that his public appearances are fewer and more unusual than once was the case.

At a time when the public is shocked by the polarisation of the parties, Schmidt obviously gains in the popularity stakes as he skilfully plays the role of a politician who could always cause controversy if he wanted but who possesses the necessary self-control not to use his sharpest weapons.

Unless appearances are deceptive, Schmidt is not just acting when he adopts an attitude of discretion and self-discipline. He recently stated that he actually loathed polemics.

Whatever the case, one thing is certain and that is that Schmidt's political position makes him no supporter of polarisation. Accordingly, he can remain to a certain extent aloof from the collision course that the governing coalition occasionally thought was coming.

But Schmidt is also forced to show a certain amount of reserve by the office he holds. Any Defence Minister in the crossfire of criticism automatically brings the armed forces into the conflict. Schmidt has managed to avoid both successfully.

Occasional attempts by the Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists to make him abandon his reserve and make him a target of criticism have found no public response and only a pitiful smile from the man himself. His adversary is a man called Klepsch whose greatest merit is the fact that he does not take himself seriously.

Schmidt must have learnt from Gerhard Schöder how to be a Defence Minister without becoming unpopular. Perhaps that is the reason why he dismisses attacks on his predecessor.

Schmidt assures people that Schöder's spell at the Defence Ministry was not just a period of hibernation, as many people believe. Schröder had diligently studied the subject.

Similar attacks cannot be made on Schmidt. But he does share one fate with Schröder — people claim that he has greater ambitions than the post of Defence Minister.

Schmidt may indeed have ambitions, like many other politicains, but he has less illusions. Though people wanted to regard Schmidt as the main representative of the Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats, he thought that it was a crazy notion even before it was generally recognised.

Schmidt also knows that he has to back the horse that his Party backs. For him there is only the personal alternative to Willy Brandt that could only come about in an exceptional situation, even though it can be taken that Schmidt would be the most likely successor to the Chancellor.

But with things as they are, it is senseless to speculate on such a case and try to bring it to pass by a certain tactical course. Schmidt is not lurking in the background as a rival to Brandt and he knows very well that fate could rob him of the decisive chance in the limited period that his age of 53 allows him.

Schmidt's behaviour occasionally makes it seem that he has already resigned himself to his fate. His relations with the Party are often loveless and distant. He often turns up late for meetings of the executive if he turns up at all. And when he does come he is often unprepared.

He only turned out once for the election campaign in the Federal state of Hesse as he could not or would not understand those people who gave these elections such an extraordinary significance.

His conduct in the Bundestag is equally reserved. Only rarely — all too rarely considering his extraordinary qualities as a speaker — has he sprung into the breech when the government was in a tricky situation or bared its flank to the Opposition.

The reserve that is so obviously liked by the general public is unmistakably due to the need for party solidarity. Schmidt must often have been plagued by the belief that he could do things better.

He has changed his impatience at the faults and weaknesses of others into the virtue of abstinence. He can still lose control of his feelings but he knows how to conceal the lack of tact and human warmth.

The Defence Ministry has become a sort of refuge for Helmut Schmidt where he can retreat in a mood that is occasionally all too plainly defiant.

Observers gain the impression from time to time that Schmidt is rather uncomfortable at the Ministry and cannot wait for a more acceptable role.

It is true that he does not want to remain Defence Minister for the rest of his years even though he seems predestined for this post. Quite early on he intimated that his role here was only for a particular length of time.

But the suspicion that he would like to escape the pressures of his post before 1973 has proved to be unfounded. Schmidt's own diagnosis of the situation is "There would be an unprecedented crisis of confidence if I were to leave."

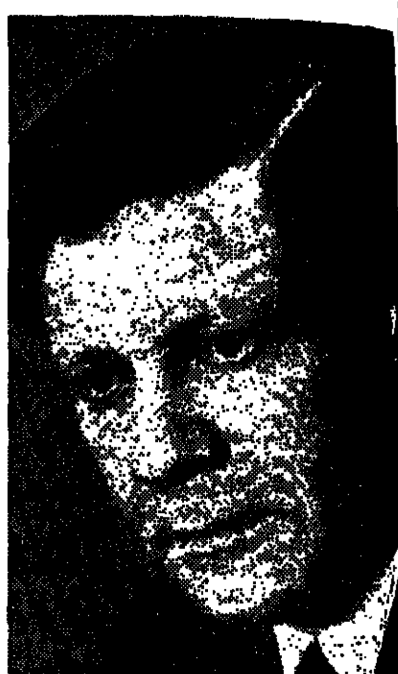
Long before the elections in Hesse and even in the face of what were called symptoms of decay, Schmidt was one of those people who were firmly convinced that the coalition of Social and Free Democrats would last until 1973.

He therefore considers his own position objectively and realistically. Neither the fact that his love is the Bundestag nor the enticing thought of taking charge of a super ministry combining the present Ministries of Finance and Economic Affairs (Schmidt is a qualified economist) stop him from doing all he can at the present post.

Schmidt knows no mercy. He will wear both himself and others. One of his staff even fears that he will burn up like a candle, as he puts it.

This fear is suggested by a legend involving Schmidt. The Minister, it is said...

Continued on page 5



Spotlight on State Secretary Hildegard Hamm-Brücher

Sitting in her office, she made herself a cheese roll and poured her first and last whisky of the day — "Black and White". She then sighed a tired sigh and said, "It's terrible that you men always have to be so high-principled."

It was half past ten at night in room 1517 on the fifteenth storey of the Alliance Skyscraper in Tulpenfeld, Bonn, the home of State Secretary Hildegard Hamm-Brücher. She had just attended a four-hour meeting of education experts — all men.

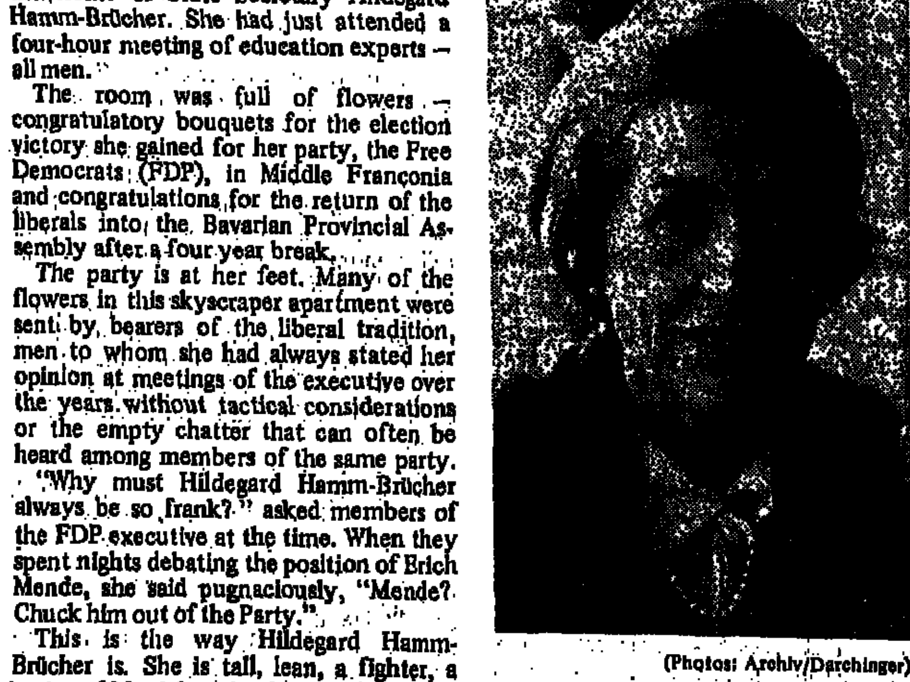
The room was full of flowers — congratulatory bouquets for the election victory she gained for her party, the Free Democrats (FDP), in Middle Franconia and congratulations for the return of the liberals into the Bavarian Provincial Assembly after a four year break.

The party is at her feet. Many of the flowers in this skyscraper apartment were sent by bearers of the liberal tradition, men to whom she had always stated her opinion at meetings of the executive over the years without tactical considerations or the empty chatter that can often be heard among members of the same party.

"Why must Hildegard Hamm-Brücher always be so frank?" asked members of the FDP executive at the time. When they spent nights debating the position of Erich Mende, she said pugnaciously, "Mende? Chuck him out of the Party."

This is the way Hildegard Hamm-Brücher is. She is tall, lean, a fighter, a native of Munich and a doctor of chemistry. Her hair has turned an elegant grey, though she is only 49 years old. She is always courageous and does not know the meaning of the word fear.

For years her office has forced her to see her husband, the Munich Christian



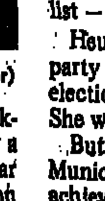
(Photo: Archiv/Darchinger)

Socialist official, Hamm, only at weekends. There are family reunions twice a year in their holiday home in Kloster near Davos where she can see her children, son Florian, fifteen, and daughter Verene, ten.

During these summer and winter holidays she takes care of the household and, when she has time to spare, goes swimming or skiing.

Theodor Heuss was the man who brought her into politics. In 1948 she was still a journalist for the *Neue Zeitung*, a paper published by the United States occupying force.

At the end of an interview with Heuss, he said to her in a thick Swabian accent, "You ought to go into politics, girl" — and won her for the FDP. At the age of 27 she became Munich's youngest elected official.



Heuss later helped Hildegard in a Bavarian election. In 1962 her old enemy, Josef Ertl, (she would refer to him as a "wolf-cub general" and he would call her a gossipy aunt") managed to gain the support of the nationalist wing of the FDP in Upper Bavaria and Hildegard Hamm-Brücher found herself number seventeen in precedence on the candidate list — a hopeless position.

Heuss then helped to form a "supra-party citizens' committee for the re-election of Dr Hildegard Hamm-Brücher". She was re-elected in first place.

But four years later her career in Munich was over. The FDP had failed to achieve the percentage of votes necessary to qualify for the Bavarian Provincial Assembly.

Now unemployed, Dr Hamm-Brücher, a specialist in education, went to the Federal state of Hesse in 1967 where the Social Democrats governed alone under Prime Minister August Zinn.

Without the support of a coalition and in the face of suspicion from members of her own party, she was made State Secretary in the Ministry of Education in Wiesbaden, the state capital.

Her motto was: "If Bavaria's schools don't want me any more, then we'll try and get educational reform in Hesse."

Educational reform at all costs was the slogan. Who else could the new government in Bonn summon to the Federal Ministry of Education and Science that year than Hildegard Hamm-Brücher?

She came right away. A few days before she had been irritated and had, as usual, snapped at her party executive and her old personal enemy Josef Ertl, a right-wing liberal, had become a minister in her dream SPD-FDP Cabinet. She now sat with him in the same government. A year later, this autumn, Josef Ertl finally became Hildegard's closest co-fighter in the election campaign in the Middle Franconian region of the Federal state of Bavaria.

When their efforts had been blessed with success on 22 November, she said three things:

"I've long forgotten the quarrels with Sepp in the past."

"I'm dog-tired and I must go to Kloster to get some sleep. But I've always got time for a whisky."

"My best secret is what my husband voted. I can't tell you which way or else he would attract the wrath of Franz Josef." *Hans-Roderich Schneider*

(WELT am SONNTAG, 6 December 1970)

■ HOME AFFAIRS

The men who guard the Chancellor

Though they carry automatic quick-firing guns and wear steel helmets, the Bonn section of the Federal Border Guards are not real soldiers. They are not real policemen either, even though the colour of their uniforms resembles police-men and they are, strictly speaking, one of the most effective police squads we have in the Federal Republic.

They are photographed day and night a hundred times or more, sometimes more frequently than the Chancellor himself, as they are the constant extras on the perimeter of the political show in Bonn in the Rhein.

They provide sentries for the Palais Schaumburg and in the grounds of the Chancellor's residence, they man the sentry-boxes at the great State receptions and the highlights of political life, experiencing the great events at close hand.

The unit of the Federal Border Guard stationed in Bonn is called a guard of honour. They come here from other units, often from service along the zonal border.

But they are not just in Bonn for display purposes, for the splendour and glory of the situation. They have an important function — they have to guarantee the security of the Chancellor and his colleagues.

That demands more than good deportment and a well-fitting uniform. The young lads in this special unit must also have a good brain, they must be as silent as clams, they must often be good psychologists and good sleuths in the line of duty and, if the occasion arises, they must also be able to handle a gun.

One day a dear old lady came to Bonn with a group from Bavaria. She stood at the main entrance of Palais Schaumburg and gazed pensively at the white building in the background flying the flag of the Federal Republic.

She then went over to one of the sentries and asked whether she could go in. It didn't matter whether the Chancellor was there or not, she explained, she just wanted to go into his office a moment and sit at the desk where Konrad Adenauer had negotiated with General Charles de Gaulle a few days previously. She wouldn't disturb those people working in the Chancellor's office, she assured the sentry!

But the sentry remained hard. No entry, he said. The old lady then rummaged around in her handbag and produced a ten-Mark note. "Here, young man," she said, "I'll give you this if you let me through."

When Ludwig Erhard was Chancellor, a man marched up to the gate with noble gait and announced, "I'm King George of England, the Chancellor is expecting me."

The sentry called the officer on duty from the sentry-house and winked. "King George" repeated his request to the officer and was courteously taken (addressed as "Your Majesty") into the guardroom.

The officer showed him the list of visitors for that day told him that he was not on it. He suggested that the gentleman had confused the date. Otherwise a Union Jack would have been flying in his honour.

"His Majesty" flicked through his note book, calmly looked down his nose at the duty officer and said, "You are right, sir, I have made a mistake. I'm not due until tomorrow. Thank you."

He spun on his heels and left. He never came again.

Shortly before the visit of the real Queen, the sentries were once again involved in an incident.

A man in his fifties strode past the sentry-post, took a piece of chalk from his pocket and drew a large circle right before the gate.

This work of art was completed before the sentry could do anything to stop it. The man ran to the other side of the road and shouted across, "Anyone who breaks the circle will bring disaster on Germany. This entrance and this house are bewitched for all time." He than disappeared into a crowd.

A sudden shower of rain did the street cleaner's job and the circle was soon washed away. Erich Mende, the next official visitor to the Chancellor's Office that afternoon, could not even see where it had been...

The day Kurt Georg Kiesinger was elected Chancellor, a man appeared at the sentry post and demanded to be let into the Palais Schaumburg. He wanted to speak with the new Chancellor and let him know that he had been voting Free Democrat for fifteen years and must now enter the Bundestag as a result.

The Social Democrat elected in his constituency in Hesse was a failure, he said, and must be replaced. And he of course was the man to do it. He wanted to bring fresh impetus into government policy at last.

Major Johannsen, then a garrison officer of the Federal Border Guard, was in the guardroom at the time and tried to acquaint the man with the rules involved with candidature in our democracy.

His request, Major Johannsen said, would have to be made not to the Chancellor but to the "boss" of the deputies, the Bundestag President.

The visitor understood and went the five hundred paces further to the Bundeshaus. A little while later the telephone rang at the guardroom on Görresstrasse. A voice on the other end said, "Man, who have you sent us this time?"

When Willy Brandt moved into Palais Schaumburg, a woman immediately came down from the north of the country to obtain a pardon for her daughter who was in prison. She could only speak to the Chancellor himself, she said.

She was then told about the courts of appeal and sent away. But she did not wish to comply with these strict rules. She turned the corner and when she thought that she was not being observed tried to climb the high fence — she was of course unsuccessful.

People wanting to improve the world are almost daily visitors with their new proposals and ideas for the achievement of world peace with or without violence.

One regular guest is a retired school-teacher from the Saar who hopes that one time he will meet a sentry who is a little more helpful.

The men of the Federal Border Guard who standt guard in Görresstrasse or at the small gate to Palais Schaumburg in Adenauer Allee, as Koblenzer Strasse is now called, come across all sorts of peculiar things.

They have lost count of the number of times that they have been asked in which room and behind which window the Chancellor in working.

They have lost count of the number of times that they have been asked in which only way to get permission to enter the grounds around Palais Schaumburg is via official channels, via the Chancellor's Office.

They have also lost count of the number of times that they have to be discreet when people looking for news want to know who just rode past and who the previous visitor was.

Careless talk by the sentries could prove to be of great news value and lead to all sorts of speculations. The men at the gate realise this. They keep mum.

Men from the Special Bonn Unit of the Federal Border Guard also patrol the one million square feet of the park surrounding Palais Schaumburg.

They guard the entrance to the Palais and patrol the gravelled paths day and night... down to the small tea house, past Adenauer's neglected boccia garden, past the old trees, rose bushes and lawns. At night the patrol is strengthened.

Once the fence around the park had a sensitive spot. The territory patrolled by the guards could easily have been entered during the hours of darkness. Down on the banks of the Rhine a boat house belonging to a students' rowing club bordered directly on the park.

Anyone about wanting to make an attempt on the Chancellor's life need only have entered the grounds here and stealthily crept the three hundred yards through the bushes and flower beds to the Chancellor's bungalow.

Nobody has ever got that far yet. Dark figures who have often scaled the high wall have always been quickly confronted by a gunbarrel.

Were these people harmless cranks, criminals, fanatics or political assassins? The public has never been told. The people caught by the Federal Border Guard have always been handed over to the Bonn Security Unit for interrogation.

When Adenauer, Erhard and Kiesinger were Chancellor it often happened that envoys from Walter Ulbricht would come to the sentries at Palais Schaumburg and try to deliver letters from the German Democratic Republic to the Bonn government or the Chancellor himself.

They rode in black chauffered Mercedes limousines with Bonn registrations. They acted as though they were on official business from one of the nearby ministries...

They would produce letters from their briefcases and try to hand them to sentries for delivery. But sentries were not allowed to accept written messages, in the same way as they were forbidden to pass on oral communications. The rules are the same today.

Once a sentry had a sealed letter addressed to the Chancellor flung at his feet. The sentry had to act as he could hardly leave it lying on the pavement.

He therefore picked up the letter and sent a colleague who was not on duty to put it in an ordinary letter-box. The letter was delivered the next morning to the Chancellor's Office by the post office.

It was recognised as an attempt by the German Democratic Republic to make contacts and was returned to its sender on the very same day.

The Chancellor's sentries do not now have to be on guards against mean tricks by non-accredited couriers from East Berlin... *Horst Knaut*

(CHRIST UND WELT, 11 December 1970)



Visitors to the Palais Schaumburg being screened by a Special Bonn Unit sentry at the Palais gate (Photo: J. H. Darchinger)

Continued from page 4

has his meat cut for him at home so that he need not be dragged from his reading at mealtimes.

If this story is true, it also emphasises the lack of formality that this Hamburger born and bred is capable of. It is little wonder that all the military ceremonial and the role of commander-in-chief forced upon him do not earn much of his respect. This is all the more true as all the parades demand a pose from Schmidt that he is not prepared to put on.

This conscious understatement in his character has no doubt disappointed the expectations of those people in the armed forces who wanted to see Schmidt as the chief representative of the military forces.

Schmidt is pragmatic in his post. He inconspiciously, though firmly refused to be a symbolic figure for the Bundeswehr.

This has not been to the disadvantage of the armed forces however. His pragmatic approach may have squashed the ambitious hopes of those people who wanted the armed forces to have a more exalted role in society.

But it has in practice avoided social tension and seen to it that the social needs of the armed forces have been considered more than was previously the case.

With admirable sense of purpose, Schmidt has tried to bring some order into the inflated and disorganised defence budget and, taking into account the financial possibilities, introduced a broadly-based programme to improve conditions in the armed forces.

The style of leadership throughout this reorganisation was not exactly easy-going. Schmidt has something of an enlightened despot about him who allows discussion — so that other people can listen — but who always has the last, sovereign word.

His tone may occasionally be abrupt, but he believes in the collegial principle and the three state secretaries and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces participate.

Schmidt needs a lot of time for consultations and it can be seen that he is the son of a teacher and also the husband of one. His judgements can be harsh but he can take criticism.

He works until two in the morning, is always moody until eleven o'clock in the morning, moans about paperwork, chain-smokes menthol cigarettes and welcombs his abundant head of hair that is so effective for television.

On closer examination, it can be seen that the lines in his face have not been caused by a healthy life. But even if nothing else comes of it, Schmidt has one reward for his strenuous work — he is top of the popularity stakes. *Oskar Fehrenbach*

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 2 December 1970)

■ THINGS HEARD

Burkhard's Christmas opera for adults premiered in Hamburg

For the past 22 years *O My Papa* has been sung at request concerts, a lucrative source of income for 59-year-old Swiss composer Paul Burkhard whose hits made him so famous and wealthy that he was able to retire at an early age.

Since 1960 Burkhard has been living as a sort of hermit far from the madding crowd in Zell, a village with a population of 150 in Canton Zürich.

Burkhard the entertainer almost became Burkhard the cleric. He wrote Biblical plays, music for a protest service (whatever that may be), a children's mass and now *Ein Stern geht auf aus Jaakob*.

His latest work, "a dramatic, musical depiction of the events around Christ's birth", was commissioned by the Hamburg State Opera. The premiere was cheered by part of the audience and booed by others, notwithstanding the Christian subject.

The Swiss composer had not expected unaimous approval. His undertaking seemed too problematic even when he began it. Who today seriously looks for religion on the stage of an opera house where historical and religious truths inevitably come up against aesthetic criteria and indestructible theatrical conventions?

It is to be assumed that a man with the theatrical experience of Paul Burkhard saw this basic difficulty. But he obviously seemed to think that any doubts could be erased by artistic originality.

The originality of the work just premiered cannot be denied. For the first time in stage history the Christmas story is told against the background of a mass psychological phenomenon.

For the first time the Christmas story is provided with quasi-authentic music of an alien oriental character.

Burkhard was thorough. His text is based on the Bible, on Roman and Persian sources and scholarly commentaries on these works.

To acquaint himself with the music of the Middle East, Burkhard travelled to Jerusalem and attended religious services of the various Jewish, Christian and Mohammedan communities.

Despite all the talk of a dramatic, musical depiction, the result is first and foremost an historic opera. Burkhard shows the Jewish people in their ecstatic expectation of a new Messianic age and in revolt against their Roman oppressors.

There are prophecies, awakenings, promises and visions. The mass of the people are in an exceptional mental state and are led by visionaries and revolutionaries.

This is the seething subsoil that gives rise to the Messiah who, when he does come, is completely different to what the faithful hoped he would be. That is a brief survey of the history in the opera.

But Burkhard uses legend too. No angels appear and there is no ox and ass around a crib. But there is a strong Christmas atmosphere supplied by the shepards watching their flocks. Herod is angry (and for this reason is not allowed to sing). And the three wise men from the Orient bear their gifts as in every nativity play, thouth here with wonderful understatement.

Ein Stern geht auf aus Jaakob is a self-willed mixture of popular drama and gospel story, opora and nativity play.

The music is more remarkable than the text. It sounds melodically monotonous and harsh. It is very much divided rhythmically. The voice parts are based purely on the principle of one-voice psalms on the Middle Eastern pattern.

Any instrument that might bring forth modern sounds has been banished from the orchestra. Burkhard has allowed only wind instruments, harps and percussion, including such unusual equipment as imitations of the hour drum of eleven-foot diameter and the iron gong of 145 pounds weight from the Church of the Holy Sepulche in Jerusalem. A choir in the orchestra pit gives additional foundation to the solo parts.

Both in the score and at the conductor's rostrum in the Hamburg State Opera Burkhard handles his music like a virtuoso and with great effect.

Occasionally he trips up. The idea of using tapes and amplifiers for the visionary music seems rather too ordinary and straightforward. There is too great a discrepancy between the sublime speech of the Jews and the Dürrenmatt-like intonation used by King Herod (played by Leonard Steckel). The choir and ensemble scenes easily turn into pure opera cliche .... This once again reveals the difficulty involved in dealing with religious subjects.

Leopold Lindtberg's production of the opera cannot hide this special problem. It seeks the simple, strong effects of the psychological, religious motifs. It goes all the way theatrically and thus calls the whole work into question.

Both Lindtberg and stage manager Filippo Sanjust are responsible for the shining star that does as the title suggests – completely unnecessarily – and rises out of Jaakob over a rocky landscape and in a nocturnal firmament.

The cast was as excellent as usual in Hamburg. Particular mention must be made of Arlene Saunders as Mary. With her magnificent and incredibly adept voice she realises the composer's intention at its purest.

She makes the psalms fruitful for the whole work with their tremoli, slurring, harmonic shifting and unusual dynamism.

Women's Voices (Elisabeth Steiner, Ursula Boese) find it easier to carry out their roles than the large number of powerful and characteristically male voices (including Hans Sotin, Helmut Melchert and Vladimir Ruzdak).

Paul Burkhard must be given his due. It really takes courage today to write a Christmas opera for grown-ups. But did he have to?

Rolf Gaska

(Kieler Nachrichten, 8 December 1970)



Scene from 'Ein Stern geht auf aus Jaakob'

(Photo: Fritz Pe[illegible])

Oscar Fritz Schuh stages Gombrowicz's 'Yvonne' at Wiesbaden

Despite occasional performances in this country, theatres here have never had great success with the three stage works of Witold Gombrowicz, the exiled Pole who died last year on the Côte d'Azur.

Is this due to shortsightedness or incompetence? – Though the settings are different, *Yvonne, Princess of Burgundy* (1935), *The Betrothal* (1945) and *Operetta* (1966) have two things in common – the disapproving, ill-tempered view of humanity that has been left to its own devices and the difficulty involved in staging the works.

The difficulty is caused by the intermingling of illusion and reality and by the fact that long established literary patterns appear in new contexts as quotes or a parody.

Oscar Fritz Schuh made this clear in his production of *Yvonne* in Wiesbaden which proved that the play can also be staged by a medium-size theatre.

The Prince who wants to marry the ugly, reserved, obstinate Princess is a mixture of the dreamer Leonce and the inhibited mutineer, Hamlet.

The King and Queen have stepped straight out of *Macbeth* but they are extremely petit bourgeois – the politics of state have not had any effect on them.

With Gombrowicz all intrigue and urge to murder is exclusively private. Yvonne has to go as her unconcealed and horrible loathsomeness automatically confronts everyone at court with his or her own defects.

Even the Prince, who has become betrothed to her as a protest against the cult of beauty, soon reaches out for a knife.

But scandal is avoided. After all, it is much better to have Yvonne suffocate by dint of her own clumsiness during a banquet arranged for her.

The situation has been recognised ingeniously – we have here an incorrigible Cinderella in cirumstances of affluence and comfort.

When this has been realised, the rest of the play is more or less only a colourful illustration of the process of expulsion.

But there is a successful biting grotesque quality in the fourth act when the assassination attempts by the King, the Queen and the Prince overlap.

Schuh exaggerates the comic self-abasement of these figures so that the sudden end of Yvonne afterwards comes as a shock, though long expected. With her, truth is killed.

Schuh's production was accurate but he simplified the play a little and made it more comprehensible by pruning the phychological undergrowth.

In the Kleines Haus at Wiesbaden it was not asked why Yvonne is as she is and why the Prince so quickly gives up his experiments with ugliness.

Schuh shows the mechanism that functions so that the bourgeois-courtly group can expel and annihilate what it cannot accept.

Despite this, he does not become entangled in boring social criticism but makes the production a theatrical event with stylised gestures, fragile dancing figures and puppet-like steps.

All these are irritations, like the hall of black reflecting walls built by Frank Schulte that are more suggestive of a mausoleum than a palace.

The Wiesbaden players, even those in subordinate roles, succeeded in presenting a series of sharply defined character delineations.

Erich Will as the King was outstanding with his sharp frog-like caricature. Herta Schwarz combined maternal attentiveness with helpless bloodthirstiness.

Carola Regnier succeeded in showing the silent stubbornness of Yvonne while Bernd Ripken, in the most difficult role of the play, that of the Prince, stuck too much to the correct attitudes and intonations. There should have been more personality and a stronger driving force for the drama of poor Yvonne.

Rainer Hartmann

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 7 December 1970)

Theatre for foreign workers in Munich

Munich's *Rationaltheaterr*, famou[s] for its play *Knast* (The clink) an[d] its aid to prisoners is now planning t[o] cater for another underprivileged group the foreign workers in the Federa[l] Republic.

Between 30th November and 9th De[-]cember a play is being put on especiall[y] for Italian *Gastarbeiter*.

The theatre has managed to obtain th[e] services of the student's theatre at th[e] University of Florence *Centro Univer[-]sitario Teatrale di Firenze*.

This group has enjoyed great success in recent years with its performances a[t] student festivals.

The *Rationaltheater* is allowing for[-]eign workers into these performance[s] free of charge, because, it claims, foreign workers greatly contribute towards th[e] prosperity of the city and the firms fo[r] which they work, but the cultural pur[-]suits offered them in Munich are few and far between.

This is something that affects these people very much since they are far away from home often have left their families behind. Many of them are forced to live in very poor quarters and they usually have to follow their leisure-time pursuits away from wherever they live.

For these reasons the *Rationaltheate[r]* has asked the city authorities, trade unions and employers to finance this scheme and support it.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 December 1970)

German school in London

In the autumn of 1971 there will be a German school in London for the first time since 1914. After years spent in looking for a suitable building, the Federal Republic embassy has now acquired Douglas House, a former manor lying in a park at Petersham near Richmond.

The embassy has also obtained planning permission to convert the property for educational purposes.

It is intended to start teaching next September with the first four classes. Higher grades will be added later. Following British practice, five-year-olds will also be admitted.

(DIE WELT, 30 November 1970)

■ CINEMA

Fritz Lang's films are classics abroad but almost unknown in this country

Hannoversche Allgemeine

ilm directors of the old school are well-known for their stylish peculiar[-]s of dress and manner which make m instantly recognisable.

William (Wilhelm) Dieterle, who was n in 1893 always directs his films aring white gloves.

The grand old man of German cinema ef von Sternberg (1894 to 1969) was uted to be a man of many strange ures. For instance he was wont to turn at the film studios wearing a morning t of fine silk and smoking a cigarette a long holder.

His Viennese compatriot, Fritz Lang, ose work is marked similary by cutting ny and a *fin de siècle* air is no less travagant in his "gimmicks". He is as mous for his monocle as is Erich von oheim, and his old-fashioned baggy users are an expression of the sloven[-]ss of the film world.

Fritz Lang was born on 5 December 0 in Vienna. His father was an hitect and he was expected to follow his father's footsteps.

But he was not at his architecture dies for long before he broke off and ed his luck in art colleges in Vienna and er in Munich.

He himself can take up the story from 's stage: "There followed years of ing. Germany, Belgium, The Nether[-]ds, the Mediterranean and coastal ions of Africa were my stamping und".

"I earned my living doing paintings and tches."

It should be added that in these years of ing Lang also went to the South Seas, onesia, China, Japan and Russia, in all which places he collected some really tic experiences which played a part in e of his earlier films, for instance:

Halbblut (Half-breed) 1919,
Die Spinnen (The Spiders) 1919,
Harakiri 1919,
Der müde Tod (Tired Death) 1921 and
Spione (Spies) 1928.

"I simply longed to make adventure ms," said Lang, looking back on his life d work in 1964. "I was young and ed everything that was exotic."

One of the early works that is reckoned be a masterpiece is *Der müde Tod*, ich showed many of the facets that re to mark off Lang's individual style, h as the interplay of light and shadow d the emphasis on architectural struc[-]es.

This film starred Lil Dagover, Walter ssen and Bernhardt Goetzke.

Thea von Harbou (1888–1954), who at is time had been married to Fritz Lang r just one year, cooperated with him on e script of this film.

"The pictorial language of the film is all e more astonishing when the fact that a nd-turned camera had to be used and ht shots were impossible is taken into account", according to the sociologist d expert on cinematic theory, Siegfried Kracauer (1889–1966).

Lang's Dr Mabuse films, *Dr Mabuse, der Spieler* (Dr Mabuse, the gambler) 1922 and Das *Testament des Dr Mabuse*, 1933 were anxious political prophecies "when they appeared on the screen in those days," Kracauer said.

But two others works of his are ble-edged, with affinities to Nazism. There was the two-part Nibelungen film of 1924 and *Metropolis* (1926) a film of Utopian society.

This film employed a technique whereby tiny studio models were made to appear as gigantic edifices with the help of strategically placed mirrors.

The critic Herbert Jhering said in 1924 that the Nibelungen film was "a stage-setting for a Kriemhild drama by Ernst Hardt."

This contained elements of the National Socialist ideology and supported some Nazi ideas such as the cult of the Nordic type, the Führer idea and the worshipping of a hero's death.

Josef Goebbels, when he became Propaganda Minister, said: "This is a filmed story of a human fate that is extremely topical though timeless. It is modern, up-to-date and forward-thinking and so moving that it stirred the hearts of the front-fighters of the National Socialist ideal and shattered us with its poignancy."

Kracauer said that the film *Metropolis* was like a cross between Richard Wagner and Krupp. It veiled socially antagonistic movements and presented a deceptive picture of supposed class harmony which was destined to be greeted with applause from the ranks of the National Socialists. This came as no surprise.

In 1930 Fritz Lang made his famous crime and detection thriller *M* about a city's hunt for a child murderer. When this reached cinema screens in 1931 a star was born. Peter Lorre played the pop-eyed man with a compulsion to lure little girls to a grim death. The pathological killer who was betrayed because he whistled "In the Hall of the Mountain King" and was marked with a whitewash "M" almost became a symbol.

The film was originally intended to be called *Mörder unter uns* (A killer – or ambiguously *killers* – in our midst).

Nevertheless the Nazis kept their ears open and the whole film was seen as a reflection of their methods of terror and intimidation. Fritz Lang was sent a number of anonymous threatening letters.

It was at this time, Lang told Kracauer, that he became politically mature.

One important point that should be added at this juncture is that Thea von Harbou, who later scripted several Veit-Harlan films (*Der Herrscher* – The Ruler – *Jugend* – Youth – *Verwehte Spuren* – No Traces Left Behind) joined the ranks of the National Socialist German Workers' Party and divorced Fritz Lang.

Lang's jumping-off point on the way to Hollywood was France, where he filmed Franz Molnar's *Liliom*, starring Charles Boyer, in 1934.

Two years later, still in Paris, he was commissioned by David O. Selznick as a director for Metro Goldwyn Mayer (MGM).

He went to the United States and made his most significant American film *Fury* with Spencer Tracy. This was a passionate study of mass hysteria in which Lang took a subjective interest and involvement. The film dealt with lynch law.

This is a film that bears out what Fritz Lang had said years earlier when asked what was the moral force and the moral conviction behind his films.

He said: "...you have to fight for what you have decided is 'right' even if the forces opposed to you are superior, even if there is nothing waiting for you at the end except death. The battle is all-important."

Of the American films he made between 1936 and 1956 these are the productions that Fritz Lang himself considers the most important:

Woman in the Window (in German "Gefährliche Begegnung", with Edward G. Robinson and Joan Bennett, made in 1944).

Scarlet Street (Strasse der Versuchung, again starring Edward G. Robinson and Joan Bennett, 1945).

While The City Sleeps (Die Bestie, with Dana Andrews, Rhonda Fleming and George Sanders, 1956) and,

Fury, which has already been described.

Mention must also be made of the film *Hangmen Also Die*, dealing with the murder of Heydrich in Prague. The script was part written by Bert Brecht.

Brecht, who was then living and working in Hollywood, wrote a poem that the scornful sceptic Fritz Lang liked to quote when paying tribute to the powerful film industry of Hollywood:

"Jeden Morgen, mein Brot zu verdienen, gehe ich auf den Markt, wo Lügen verkauft werden. Hoffnungsvoll reihe ich mich ein zwischen die Verkäufer". (Every morning I go to earn my daily bread at the market where lies are sold. Full of hope I mix in with the other salesmen).

Later on Fritz Lang told an interviewer from "L'Express": "Listen and I'll tell you what it's all about. The main thing is to be able to get up in the morning, go into the bathroom, look in the mirror and *not* spit in your own face!"

With a laugh he added: "I often do."

Presumably, although Lang should not be taken at his word on that score, he was referring to his three later German films,

Der Tiger von Eschnapur 1958,

Das indische Grabmal (The Indian Tomb) made in 1958 and *Die 1000 Augen des Dr Mabuse* (The Thousand Eyes of Dr Mabuse) 1960.

These were just involuntary parodies of his very earliest films.

In France respect and admiration for Lang's films is unbounded. He is considered one of the most important film-makers alongside Papst and Murnau from the days when the German cinema industry was not just a great "sausage factory," as Pierre Kast calls it.

Even those films of his that did not quite come off are appreciated in France. Many of his war films are made unbearable by a kind of Wild West heroism, such as *American Guerillas in the Philippines* (German title "Der Held von Mindanao" made in 1950).

In 1965 Lang was in Paris to receive the honour "officier des arts et des lettres".

In his own country Fritz Lang's films have not received so much acclaim, but many have been shown in special theatres and cinema clubs, for instance at the Festival in Bad Ems in 1964. But here many of his films are as good as unknown.

It is high time that his life's work, 43 films in 45 years, was brought to the attention of the great mass of the cinemagoing public in this country.

Henning Harmssen

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 December 1970)

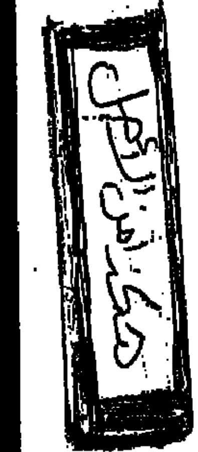


Fritz Lang in Hollywood





Two scenes from Fritz Lang's famous film 'M' starring Peter Lorre as the child murderer (Photos: dpa)



■ EDUCATION

Bill drafted to reorganise universities and colleges

Hannoversche Presse

The Cabinet has now approved a Bill for a general university law that should lead to a basic reorganisation in the field of further education.

The Bill is an important part of the educational reform that the government has purposefully pursued since its policy statement of 28 October 1969. The most important reform proposals contained in the Bill are as follows:

All the various types of university and colleges of further education will now be given a common legal basis. The aim of this step is to end the separation of universities, colleges of education and specialised institutions.

The aim of this reorganisation in further education is the integrated university, combining teaching, research and study and guaranteeing a number of linked courses and a system of varying degress and qualifications. This will give greater opportunity for transition.

The Bill proposes a new body to deal with the reform of studies. Study reform commissions will meet to decide what recommendations they will give for a reform of study and examination regulations. The local authority responsible can make its ecommendations binding.

The bodies will consist of university members. The State, professional organisations and trades unions will have an advisory function.

Unlike all previous laws and bills, the latest government Bill plans a basic reorganisation of staff and personnel. Antiquated hierarchy will then end, it is hoped.

Another reform proposal is the establishment of scientifically-orientated courses of study at all types of university.

Study should also be aligned to learning by example and professional fields of activity that are intended to replace the narrow limits of a profession now fixed.

The delayed school reform should be taken into consideration when ruling on admission to studies. The possibility that local children are preferred is to be ruled out.

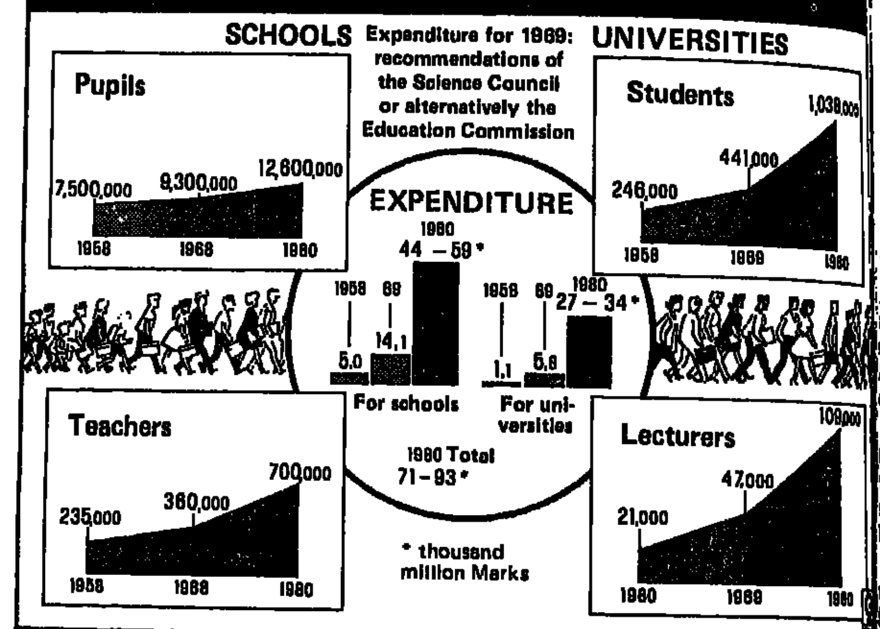
Members of the university will participate in self-administration according to the principle of functional cooperation. All groups must be represented in all the university's collegial organs.

Autonomous administration is to be strengthened with the introduction of unified administration and a presidial constitution and the restriction of State control in legal matters. All meetings of the central collegial organs are to be held in public.

Hans Leussink, the Minister of Education and Science, makes it clear that the Bill cannot solve or even deal with all university problems.

"Under our constitutional system framework jurisdiction is the weakest form of legislative competence available to the central government," he says.

The government knows moreover that legislation alone cannot lead to a refotm of our system of education and science.



Among other reform plans of the Ministry of Education and Science is a law designed specifically to encourage young scientists. This should guarantee the expansion of the educational capacity of the universities as far as regards staff.

A university statistics law is also in preparation. This law should ensure that the necessary planning in the field of further education will have a suitable statistical basis.

A Federal education furtherance law should lead to a reorganisation of student aid.

The government is also taking a number of short-term effective steps along with the governments of the Federal states to end the numerus clausus in some subjects. These measures include:

A rapid university building programme to cure the shortage of accommodation at an increased rate.

The acceleration of university building by rationalising planning and shortening the procedure involved in gaining building permission.

Surveys among school-leavers to find out what and where they want to study and a study of the total capacity of further education at present.

The Bill for the general university law will now be sent to the legislative bodies. After it is passed by the Bundestag the Federal states have two years in which to align their various university laws to the new framework law.

Speaking of the new Bill, the executive of the Social Democratic Party (SPD) stated that it ensured the freedom of the sciences and enabled all university members to participate in the decision-making of their university.

More opportunity

The reorganisation of teaching would, the executive says, allow the younger scientists to enter the profession of university tutor without going through the usual process.

The executive said with satisfaction that the Bill ensured public responsibility for the universities but at the same time guaranteed the university's own responsibility for its own functions.

The intention of the government to place educational reform at the forefront of all domestic reforms is shown, the SPD believes, by the establishment of the joint educational planning commissions composed of representatives from both central and Federal state governments.

It is also shown by the increases in the money paid by the central government for education and research and in the mid-term finance planning. There will be an increase of forty per cent for 1971 alone.

(Hannoversche Presse, 5 December 1970)

Present system hinders art students

WELT am SONNTAG

Are you happy with your art studies? – "No!" – "Change your course of study then." The Düsseldorf art student hesitated before repeating his "no".

He groped for a reason and shrugged his shoulders, saying. "I really don't know why."

"Don't you have any plans for the future?" His answer was immediate and not without contemptuous undertones against such an establishment-type question. "It is the present that matters," he replied.

The art student is correct in not thinking about the end of his four to six years of study. The end of study marks the beginning of the great failure, as one Düsseldorf professor described it.

One employee at the Academy said, "I have seen many of our former students working as taxi-drivers."

Less than one per cent of the 7,000 students at the ten academies in this country have the chance of entering a profession that is in any way suitable after finishing their studies.

Unlike equivalent colleges abroad there are no final examinations, unless the student is going on to be an art teacher. The only thing students receive are certificates stating the number of terms they have studied.

But these certificates are meaningless as they are not recognised by industry or the State. Statisticians in Munich have shown that a third of all art students are unemployed.

Academies in this country have stuck to the wrong traditions. They do not recognise each other even though this is expressly stated in their statutes. This means that it is almost impossible for students to switch from one to another.

The aims of the academies vary. The bastions of the "free arts" – Düsseldorf, Berlin, Munich, Nuremberg, Frankfurt and Karlsruhe – deal mainly with painting, free graphical art and sculpture.

Not even the professors of these academies known what students are to do in our industrial society after a course that is so remote from reality.

The few universities dealing more intensively with applied arts such as industrial design, advertising and architecture are of little use to students as there are no examinations there either.

As most academies replace the non-

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■ CRIMINOLOGY

Police officer develops unique identification method

KielerNachrichten

In his hand Moritz Furtmayr held an ivory-coloured skull that looked like an important exhibit from a museum of natural history. That was in October. After finishing work he used to spend his evenings at home absorbed in his hobby.

After forty hours his hands had fashioned a perfect woman's head. He then put a wig on the finished model. No sculptor can have made a more lifelike bust.

But this is not the sensational part of the story. What is sensational is what followed. The head was shown in the November edition of *Aktenzeichen XY – ungelöst*, a television programme appealing for the help of the public in unsolved crimes.

A few minutes later a viewer from Austria rang up and said, "That is my daughter who was missing since last February."

The mystery of the unknown girl found dead at the Königstuhl near Heidelberg was solved. A new criminological method had been seen for the first time on television.

Sculptural reconstruction on the basis of a skull, as offical jargon has it, is not yet a method that is recognised by crime squads but the leisuretime occupation of an unknown Sherlock Holmes.

The forty-year-old police offical, a typical native of Munich, came to the crime squad and to Hesse in a roundabout way. He now spends the day in the Federal states criminal investigation bureau stamping personal files.

Moritz Furtmayr went to the United States when he was 21 years old and became a private detective. He returned to this country in 1960, worked for three years with the US crime squad in Mannheim before joining the criminal investigation department at Viernheim in 1964. He was transferred to Hesse in 1969.

A few years ago Furtmayr developed the personal identification file that was patented as the PIK process and brought its inventor recognition after a long initial trial period.

Professor Grüner of the forensic science department of Giessen University took interest in Furtmayr and helped him on his way with tips and encouragement.

Two years ago Furtmayr developed the coordinate diagram procedure, an identipicture method. Identifications were then possible on a mathematical system consisting of letters and figures.

But this was not enough for Furtmayr. For ten years he had been playing with the idea that nature never produced two exactly identical individuals.

He also thought of the rule of geometry, already known to the ancient Egyptians, about similarity and dissimilarity. He wanted to develop a method that would identify unknown bodies where there were no clues.

During the last ten years Furtmayr spent 8,000 hours on his free evenings and Sundays working on his hobby. He read in a brochure than an anatomist called Professor His had used the skull of Johann Sebastian Bach as a model for a bust. This was done in Leipzig in 1894.

Moritz Furtmayr based his experiments on the long-forgotten work of Professor His.

A year ago, when his worked had progressed quite far, Furtmayr discovered a novel in a bookshop. In the book Professor Michael Gerassimow spoke of his experiments involving skull reconstruction.

The two men – the Russian scholar and the Federal Republic police official – had been working independently on the same problem at the same tome.

The idea of methodically working on a skull to obtain a recognisable image of a certain person and not just a work of art was considered absurd by many criminologists. The little man from Wiesbaden was not taken seriously.

Then in May 1970 children playing on the Königstuhl near Heidelberg found an unclothed corpse that had lain there for several months and had decayed to such an extent that identification was impossible.

Moritz Furtmayr, a senior officer in the Heidelberg criminal investigation department, demonstrates the bone structure of a skull to which he applies 'plastics' flesh and artificial hair to create a head as it appeared in real life

(Photo: Keystone)

As it later turned out, the dead girl had not even been listed as missing. The criminal investigation department in Heidelberg was confronted with an enigma.

Some months afterwards Furtmayr was given his chance. Apart from the skull the only clue he had was that it was a woman of between 25 and forty years old.

What Furtmayr did on his free evenings from last October is well worth hearing. Working on his own established theory that facial features are dependent on the form of the skull and that no alternative solution is possible, he compiled a list of what he calls mean values of the mass of the soft sections.

His success was shattering. The father and sister of the dead girl recognised the bust of the unidentified body the instant it appeared on television.

Albert Bechtold

(Kieler Nachrichten, 27 November 1970)

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...sistent systematic training with what is called "teaching on a free artistic scale" students are bound to their professor.

As accommodation at the academies is so restricted students are forced to work in overcrowded rooms. Anything up to 100 students have to share a room in Düsseldorf.

Practical abilities are not developed further at all at the academies of art as the technical and material prerequisites are lacking.

The Hamburg academy for instance has 30,000 Marks a year for workshop equipment and materials. This sum suffices to plug a gap here and there but it is not enough to provide the necessary new provisions or materials such as fibreglass, aluminium or synthetics.

For the past twelve months there has been a series of protest actions at the academies of art. In Düsseldorf the academy of art was closed by students and, with the support of some professors, a counteracademy was set up.

In Munich students painted protest frescos, distributed leaflets and staged anti-happenings.

Demands are the same everywhere – a change of the class structures, the introduction of modern practical disciplines such as environmental organisation, photography and industrial design, more money to equip the institutes better and more guest lecturers to prevent teaching from becoming stale.

The education ministers have taken note of these demands but up to now nothing has happened, apart from the fact that the academies in Düsseldorf and Munich were temporarily closed.

Two famous guest lecturers, the British pop-artists Allen Jones and Peter Philipps, recently stayed in this country. Summing up the situation at academies in the Federal Republic, they said, "Many of the art students here are so poorly trained that they cannot even paint the wall of a house!"

Heidelinde Rohr

(WELT am SONNTAG, 6 December 1970)

Scientists still probe the problem of enzyme deformation

For years the Max Planck Institute for Biology in Tübingen has stood at the centre of molecular genetic research in Europe. At an event organised by the Max Planck Society in Stuttgart three scientists reported on the work done by the institute.

It would not be wrong to say that the work of the world famous Otto Warburg, a former member of the institute, is being carried on with other means.

Professor Georg Melchers voiced the three questions that were now being asked with regard to the origination of tumours.

Where and how were the enzymes leading to cell deformation altered? By *mutation* of the genetic substance, by *infection*, or the addition of genetic information by parts of a virus for instance, or by *modification* of hereditary information whereby orders for growth are not given or given at the wrong time?

None of the three questions can yet be answered. Scientists only known the place or rather the point in the development process that must be investigated and that is the period when the information in the nucleic acids is passed on to form enzymes.

This is the present stage of research work. Melchers showed exciting pictures of plant protoplasm completely free of cell membrane. This was accomplished by introducing tumour-producing vires into the cells.

The well-known, though depressing conclusion of his lecture was that research is still far from the state where sick cells could be made healthy.

One pleasing conclusion was that it would take longer to find a way to manipulate hereditary factors than it will take to heal cells infected by cancer!

Dr Ulrich Grossbach went on to explain that we are still a long way from knowing how a cell gradually receives the information that it must grow.

Professor Ulf Henning then turned to this subject to ask about the genetic determination of biological forms. It is not at all obvious that a bud in the embryo will become a nose so is this established in the DNA and if so how is this information passed on?

To discover the answer, researchers have been working with vires that possess a very simple structure and no chromosomes in the usual sense of the word.

The basic chemical materials, the foundations of all life, even the life of these vires, do not determine organic form. It is the nucleic acids and the proteins that must provide the first form at least.

The components of the proteins, the amino acids, are already connected with one another in a recognisable form. These chains have become known as the carriers of the genetic code.

The amino acids form chains that knit together in extremely specific three-dimensional forms dependent on sequence.

With the large enzymes of vires it has been shown that the further development of organic material is determined by a new factor – time.

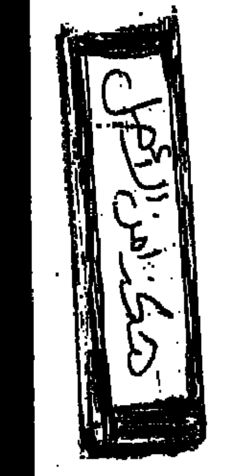
The information on the form is complete but it is clearly not contained in the protein alone. Things do not become fully clear until a certain period has elapsed and a certain number of molecules has been produced and incorporated.

This does not make the problem of the complex hierarchy of the structutal "order" any the more simple but Henning has been able to establish that "the information for a biological form is not delivered until the right time has come."

Everything depends on information. This ambivalence between energy and information is one of the secrets of life. Information requires almost no energy. With regard to energy it is the cheapest "material". Life controls this cheapest of all building bricks majestically. It is little wonder that false reports crop up there from time to time.

Georg Kleemann

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 26 November 1970)



■ THE ECONOMY

Boom bandwaggon slows down its headlong rush



The graph of the Federal Republic industrial sector is beginning to show a flatter upward curve. For three years there was a sharp incline on the graph ending in a boom, the like of which this country has never seen before.

Although the powers-that-be began to apply the brakes to the runaway economy they seemed to have no success in slowing down the dangerously fast rate of economic expansion by even the slightest degree.

Now at long last there are slight signs that the great economic machine has lost some of its impetus and the brakes are beginning to bite.

Some companies have already had to introduce shorter working hours. Others have got so far as stopping overtime and curbing expenditure on capital investment equipment.

Although outside forces have been at work to level off the economy the fact is that the peak of the boom has been passed. The committee of economic experts agrees on this point in its latest report.

Instead of rejoicing that we have taken the first step along the road to economic normalisation for which they have been calling for so long, the prophets of doom are now throwing out their gloomy forecasts. Spokesmen for the trade unions and industrialists are painting the latest economic developments in gloomy colours.

Already there is talk of the graph taking a steep plunge into recession or even an economic crisis. They go on to say that this can only be avoided if the government and the Bundesbank set the signals at green and send the economy off skywards once again.

But it is not by any manner of means this demand that has prompted the Central Bank Committee at the Bundesbank in Frankfurt to agree to a further cut in Bank Rate by one half of one per cent.

The reason given by officials at the bank of issue for this action was that bank rates and other interest rates in many countries had been cut and that if the Federal Republic rate of interest on bank loans were not lowered there would be a flood of speculative capital coming into this country.

Our bank of issue does not lightly waver from one extreme to the other, which is more than can be said for spokesmen of many an economic organisation on several occasions.

For them there only seems to be two alternatives. Either we have a boom or a period of depression.

The fact that there are many shades of grey between these two extreme economic situations seems to pass them by. There are none so blind as those who will not see!

They also overlook the fact that it is possible to have a continual, gradual expansion of the industrial economy that is not poisoned by the seeds of inflation. They ignore the fact that lasting, healthy economic expansion is only possible with a stable currency as its basis.

When the economy has run wild as it did last year and the government begins to apply the brakes they immediately cry "recession" or "crisis". In fact they are crying "wolf".

Certainly these cries of anguish do contain genuine worries about the turn the economy is taking, but usually they are vastly exaggerated in the hope that this will persuade the government to take its foot off the brakes and step on the accelerator all the more quickly.

But this is all a major deception. The longer an inflationary economy is allowed to run riot the worse the overall situation becomes.

No one knows this better than those who have learnt the hard way, the firms which as a result of the boom and their own generosity in wage-scale agreements find themselves in a dilemma with regard to costs and prices that is getting worse all the time.

Continued rises in costs and prices particularly as a result of higher wage bills mean that companies find their profit margin cut back and they become less competitive, especially on the international market. Their extra capital for further investment is also cut.

A renewed push towards expansion could perhaps gloss over these hard facts, but at the same time the increase in costs and prices would only be aggravated.

The intoxication would be dragged out somewhat longer, but the hangover that followed would be far worse.

For this reason the unions are not on firm ground when they call for a change in economic policy to get the industrial economy moving again, hoping that this will cancel out the harm they have done by calling for inflated wage and salary increases.

Time and again the trade unions have been warned that if their wage claims go too far they are endangering full-employment.

This is an outcome of their greed that we cannot skate round and if the government were to take a little pressure off the brake pedal this would do little to alter the situation.

Needless to say, companies have to start introducing economies when they find their prices being forced up so high that they are in danger of ceasing to be viable. The first direction in which they look for possible economies is in personnel costs, since these are one of the main reasons their overheads have risen.

The trade unions do not want to admit the truth of this and they claim to have some kind of superior knowledge that tells them that increased wages and salaries do not give rise to price increases.

Just how false and misleading this irresponsible attitude is, the workers have known for some time now. What use is it to them if they get a nice pay increase and then find that lo and behold prices have gone up, the taxman is more demanding, social welfare contributions are higher and other everyday expenses have taken away all the benefit of the extra money in their pocket?

It is incomprehensible that so many people can be blind to the fact that a nation's economy can be stretched so far, but sooner or later something has to give.

When this happens the value of money drops rapidly. Only if the industrial economy can be quietened down in good time is there any real chance of preventing a plunge into the depths.

Instead of moaning and whimpering whenever the government and the Bundesbank have to take a hard line on credit and slow down the economy and crying "wolf" about crises and depressions those concerned should realise that what has just happened to the economic cycle is a purgative.

It has created a healthy atmosphere but the treatment has been painful for many. However, this is no time to break off the course of treatment; it has not yet been completed.

Stop now and we put the Mark in grave danger. No one in his right mind can want that.

Hans Roeper

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 December 1970)

Higher production costs haunt steel industry

This country's steel industry is expecting to have to raise its prices substantially next year, according to the Chairman of the Society of Federal Republic Foundries, Friedrich Harders.

Speaking in Düsseldorf he said that the price increases would severely hamper the competitiveness of German steel.

The new wages tariff agreement that came into force on 1 October had, according to Harders, meant a yearly increase in costs of around seven hundred million Marks.

Since 1969 costs at foundries operating on coal had gone up by more than 24 per cent and at those using coke the increase was by more than 42 per cent.

Further increased costs that had to be met by the steel industry were the result of increased interest rates and the enormous increase in costs for capital investment goods.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 6 December 1970)

Government aid for data-processing organisations

Among the basic ideas that have so far been worked out in the Bonn government's second data-processing programme is support for a financing company for hired computers, according to State Secretary Klaus von Dohnanyi.

Speaking at a press conference at the Bonn Ministry for Science and Education Herr von Dohnanyi explained that this society (or societies) would bear partial responsibility for the hire of computers and electronic data-processing equipment and if required would give grants for interest payments.

Computer manufacturers, whose basic capital was in the Federal Republic, would thus be aided in their competitiveness on international markets in that the shortage of capital that was limiting growth in the hiring business would be a burden removed from their shoulders.

In 1968 of all electronic data-processing equipment that was installed (with the exception of smaller computers) 84 per cent was hired.

Banks borrow computers of this kind often only on a yearly basis because of the short-term hire contracts, whereby the price for rental is usually about twenty to 25 per cent of the purchase price.

As far as producers of computers in this country are concerned there should be a shortage of capital between 1971 and 1975 of between 2.5 and 5.5 thousand million Marks.

Plans for the financing company to back them up are still in their infancy. But according to a spokesman for the Economic Affairs Ministry there is agreement in various branches of industry that this is an essential measure.

This shows the general trend of the second data-processing programme, which, unlike the first, is designed to give an overall boost to all aspects of the industry.

The main emphasis in the whole package deal is on computer-programming and other training. Sixty per cent of the suggested budget of 4.18 thousand million Marks for the five-year plan is going on education and university training.

(Handelsblatt, 30 November 1970)

No early relaxation of tight economic measures

Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller is not planning to switch the economy back to an expansive course too soon, according to the government advisory committee for the industrial sector.

Professor Schiller's policy of cautious waiting has been given the firm backing of Karl Klasen, the President of the Bundesbank in Frankfurt.

However, economic motive forces are to be armed in preparation for the moment when the measures to relax economic tension have taken sufficient effect, so that a switch to a new and expansive course can be made as swiftly as possible.

This committee was agreed that the boom was being dissipated by a gradual process of measures designed to cool down the once overheated economy.

In this phase the attitude of those responsible for adjusting government spending, the policies pursued by industrial concerns in fixing prices and the wages policies agreed by both sides of industry were of particular importance, they concluded.

The advisory committee for the industrial economy agreed with data issued by the Bonn government, which forecast for 1971 an actual increase in the gross national product of three to four per cent and a nominal increase of 7.5 to 8.5 per cent. Increases in prices should slow down and wages should not increase so rapidly as in the past few months.

The committee also approves the decision to reinstate tax concessions on new capital investment (degressive depreciation) after 1 February 1971.

There has been no call from this committee, however, to bring forward the date of repayment of the ten per cent surcharge on income tax, nor to begin the process of repayment as was suggested in the annual situation report of the independent committee of economic experts.

The wage-scale negotiations for civil servants are an important step along the path towards bringing about the required adjustment of wages and salaries to the changed state of the industrial economy.

In the interests of the stability of the Mark, a stable cost of living and full employment, wages and salaries agreements must be made reasonable in the face of other economic factors.

This decisive point is being discussed by representatives of both sides of industry on 10 December in conjunction with Professor Schiller's concerted action committee.

At the present stage where the economic boom has almost blown itself out but prices are still rising the committee of experts for the industrial economy feels that a tighter rein must be kept on prices.

The finance planning committee recommended to the industrial sector's committee that the outline of government spending for 1971 involving an increase of twelve per cent should be used exhaustively, since in the light of developments in the industrial economy it seemed justified.

(DIE WELT, 9 December 1970)

■ BUSINESS

Consumer sales techniques aimed at the young

Emancipation of the teenager has led to the state where in recent times the nine to fourteen year-olds have been attempting to assert their independence both as thinking human beings and on the materialistic side.

Of the girls in this period of sub-teenagerdom many have become very fashion-conscious. Over a third expect to be included when talk turns to fashion.

This is a group that has outgrown kiddie-clothes and has not yet grown into the clothes on offer in the "young ladies" department.

Big little-girls and those in their early teens promise to offer a profitable market for the rag trade, a fact that Hoechst dyeworks (near Frankfurt) has established with the help of the Munich Institute for Research into the Affairs of the Young.

Figures show just how worthwhile it would be catering for the tastes of the in-between-agers. By 1980 the number of kids between nine and fourteen in the Federal Republic will have increased by eighteen per cent.

Expenditure on clothes for the under teens, however, is expected to have increased by 1980 to the tune of ninety per cent. The average increase in expenditure on clothes for all age groups will be only 45 per cent.

Obviously the Frankfurt chemicals concern is not over-confident at this news of a budding new market. The subject is referred to in a general report on the "forgotten market" that has been overlooked by the rag trade.

The main aim of fashion advertising has been to attract the "twens", the twenty to 29 year-olds, who form only four tenths of the market. One third of the female population of this country is in the 35 to sixty age bracket, ten million women who are all treated by the rag trade as though they already have one foot in the grave!

Scant attention is paid to the woman aged over fifty, but she cannot be expected to walk around in the nude. She needs clothes as well.

Lately one or two fashion designers have made the startling discovery that not every not-so-young woman is fat and that some would like clothes designed specially for them since they cannot be expected to wear teenage fashions even if they have been lucky enough to keep a teenage figure.

Obviously it is not only the rag trade that is guilty of assuming that the only market worth aiming at is the young market. What percentage of advertisements is devoted to people over thirty? From cigarettes to toilet water, chocolate to brandy the consumer in advertisements is generally shown as being a youngster.

The older person, it seems, can go to a shop and buy what is there and if he does not like it that is just too bad!

This is difficult to understand since the marketing department of any company producing consumer goods is constantly on the alert for a new market. This is a science in its own right – one that sets out to find neglected areas on the consumer map and exploit them. Yet all kinds of products seem to be aimed at the young buyer alone.

Despite this obvious shortcoming the market seems to be getting younger all the time and every survey that is taken on the fashion requirements of the young underlines this.

If this trend continued it could be carried to extremes so that in one thousand years or so pensioners would be going around in old potato sacks, working middle-aged people would be dressed in rags, teenagers would have nothing fashionable and even children's clothing would be non-existent. Fashion trends would be set by unborn babies!

They would have their say in how clothes should be manufactured and where turnover and profits could be boosted.

However, the fact remains that customers are not becoming younger and the only point at which science can give us a longer life is at the end, not at the beginning.

The market's expansion must therefore be in the direction of older folk. Babies are not particularly interested in clothing before they have emerged from the womb!

In the Federal Republic today there are four million people aged seventy or over, and ten million over the age of sixty. There are only eight million between fifteen and 25 so, although the young may be more fashion-minded, buy new clothes more often and have more money to spend on decking themselves out, the older generation wins by sheer force of numbers.

The over sixties form fourteen per cent of the population of this country. By 1975 this fourteen per cent will be confined to the over-65s. That mythical beast, the consumer, will be older on average and the power of the consumer of advanced years will have increased proportionately.

Another reason why the rag trade and other markets should turn their attention to the older customer is that people will be reaching retiring age earlier. However, the general idea is that when a person stops working he has reached "old age".

This all has a marked effect on the ways of the consumer since for the retired person shopping becomes a spare-time activity and he has a lot of spare time. It becomes a hobby to stroll around window-shopping and buying things to try to retain some kind of contact with life.

Sooner or later the various branches of the economy will find themselves forced to cater for the older consumer and satisfy his wishes.

Judging on incomes this will prove to be profitable, too. In 1967 average monthly incomes were 955 Marks, with the 55 to 65 year-olds earning on average 1,016 Marks and the over 65s netting 758 Marks.

Consumers over the age of sixty earned one quarter of the overall net income of this country, a total of sixty thousand million Marks. This was three times the income of the young age groups.

These statistical averages do, however, differ from the realities to a certain extent. What they overlook is that many of these older people are doting parents, grandparents, aunts and uncles, who derive a great deal of pleasure from "treating the kids", which cuts their own spending power and puts more money in the hands of young people.

In smaller families, particularly where there is an only-child, the older generation tends to be all the more doting and a great deal of money changes hands from the elders to the younger generation.

It seems rather unlikely that by the year 1980 or even 2000 Grandmother and Granddad will have changed radically and will be less willing to slip their dear little ones the odd coin whenever they pay a visit.

There is a distinct probability that the older generation will still be the forgotten consumers – for as long as there are children to spoil!

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 6 December 1970)

Federal Republic invests more abroad

Federal Republic investments abroad in the period from 1952 up till 30 June 1970 were worth 19.265 thousand million Marks according to the Bonn Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Foreign investments in this country which can only be read from 1961 totalled 20.166 thousand million on 30 June this year.

Of Federal Republic investments abroad 13.495 thousand million Marks (about seventy per cent) went to other industrial nations and 5.769 thousand million Marks, the remaining thirty per cent, was invested in developing countries of the Third World.

Industrial nations invested 19.797 thousand million Marks in the Federal Republic whereas Third World lands invested 368.8 million Marks here. East Bloc States invested 0.5 million Marks.

Total capital investments of American firms in this country up till 30 June 1970 amounted to 9.459 thousand million Marks. Up until 31 December 1969 the figure was 9.101 thousand millions. Our capital investments in America were 1.706 thousand million Marks (1.477 thousand million Marks).

There was a continued tendency for our investments abroad to be higher than other countries' investments here.

(Handelsblatt, 13 November 1970)

Christmas shopping releases cash into circulation

Latest figures for the amount of money circulating show that for the first time in the Federal Republic the forty thousand million Marks level has been attained.

Judging by experience this new high is unlikely to be repeated in the next couple of months or indeed at any time during the first six months of 1971. Only when holidaymakers start packing their bags and seeking the sun next summer is there a chance that so much ready cash will be in circulation.

In spite of the fact that this new high for money in curculation has been reached one or two factors must be noted in connection with this figure that was 1.3 thousand million Marks up on the end of October.

Firstly, although the new high has broken the forty thousand million "sound barrier" it is only slightly higher than the previous high that was reached in the holiday season at the end of July last. The figure then was 39.6 thousand million Marks.

Secondly, compared with the same period last year when the Christmas shopping spree was at its height, the increase is only four per cent.

But although the increase in liquid cash in circulation is only slight this factor must be viewed in the light of the constantly growing system of payments by credit card and other methods of buying without ready cash.

What is surprising is that traders are reporting that Christmas sales are only slightly higher this year than at the same period of December last year despite the fact that business was brisk until well into the autumn.

The main reason for this surprising comparative figure would seem to be that there was a boom in Christmas trade last year and December 1969 saw an increase in turnover in the retail trade of no less than twelve and a half per cent.

With such a phenomenal increase in trading last year it could hardly be expected that this year's figures for December sales would be up by anything like the same percentage.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 4 December 1970)

Plumbers, gas-fitters, electricians, mechanics and other skilled workers in the service industries should form an emergency service, so that the public are not forced to rely on the initiative of private, and possibly unskilled, workers whenever something goes wrong at an awkward moment, according to Herr Thudium, a senior official at the *Handwerkskammer* in Stuttgart.

Herr Thudium gave a lecture in Stuttgart entitled "Handicrafts on the way to the year 2000".

In future it would not be possible to rely on every single service organisation having enough staff to cope with household and industrial emergencies at any given moment.

There was a shortage of staff in most of the service industries and it would be impossible to give immediate service in all cases of emergency, however dire.

On the other hand most concerns found they had staff who were often not required for long periods at a time. The difficulty was making sure that the right man was always in the right place at the right time. This problem could be solved if a central emergency service were set up.

Service industries face manpower shortages

An emergency centre of this kind could lift many of the prejudices the public hold about the inefficiency of the service industries since it would put their status on a par with that of the doctors and chemists, who run 24-hour services.

One way in which industry could help repair services is by standardisation, particularly with regard to vehicles. If the number of different types in service could be cut down this would make things much simpler for repair crews.

This is a sensible step that has to a large extent been taken in many communist countries. The number of vehicles registered has increased five-fold in the past ten years but the number of motor mechanics has hardly increased at all.

In the next thirty years, Herr Thudium feels, the number of repairs depots will continue to decline, but the number of mechanics working in each shop will increase on average.

He considered that developments in the building services and building extensions branch, the capital investment goods sector (both in its role as a supplier to industry and as a distributor and after-sales service centre for industrial plant) and arts and crafts should be satisfactory.

On the other hand in the textiles and leatherware sector there would be a further thinning-out process and in the foodstuffs sector life would also be tougher.

The decisive factor would be how far the service industries and crafts managed to bring their ideas into line with the latest developments in technology and business economics.

Craftsmen and skilled workers would have to further their education as far as possible, but this was difficult as they had little spare time at present. Further education opportunities must therefore, he said, be decentralised and made readily available.

Herr Thudium called on skilled service industry workers to wxpand cooperative methods within the various skills and services in work groups and guilds.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 8 December 1970)



■ TRANSPORT

Hanover's railway computer overcomes human error

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Deutsche Bundesbahn, the Federal Railways, have long used 51, Kestnerstrasse, Hanover, as a telephone exchange. It is a brightly-coloured, squat building topped by a tall mast and somehow reminiscent of the sea.

It is not inappropriate, then, that the computer centre established on the top floor recently is known by railwaymen as Cybernetic Island, Hanover. In an even bolder flight of fancy it might also be described as a rock in the ocean of human inadequacy.

The research project in progress at No, 51 is intended to replace the bright but forgetful human mind by the simple but enormously receptive electronic brain.

In a full-scale test in which the entire Bundesbahn has a vital interest electronic control of administrative and rail traffic work is being put through its paces.

The computer looks much like others of its kind. There are rows of metal boxes, teleprinters typing out messages, flo urescent green charts on monitor screens and – the only unusual item – a black telephone with the numbers one to twelve on the dial.

The phone can be used to dial the computer a few feet away. You first dial twelve, then the number of the computer, the number of the train that is the subject of the enquiry and finally the number eleven. The numbers eleven and twelve are for control purposes and intended to prevent outsiders from inadvertently dialling the computer.

The computer then anwers in a metallic voice –, "Train No. 60 440 minus seventeen," say. To the initiated this means that the train in question is seventeen minutes ahead of schedule.

It even has an answer ready if you try to pull a fast one on it as well. "Train Nr. 4711: never heard of it," it calmly replies.

The computer has been fed with the Hanover-Bremen timetable and is supplied with details of the time the trains are actually making via contacts on the locomotive axles that register as they pass various points along the line.

At any given moment the precise position can be read off the monitor screens or determined by dialling the computer.

At some future date when the very last points have been electrified the computer will be able to operate the entire line by remote controll. At present it merely issues printed instructions.

Eventually it will be able to accelerate and brake trains by remote control, though of course the train driver will still be in his cab. It will all take time, of course, but the cybernetic islanders are rushing headlong into the future.

They have made great strides in handling ticket sales and freight orders by computer too. The electronic brain knows exactly how best to send a crate from A to B. It processes the order, decides where the crate is to be reloaded, issues instructions to the railwaymen in the shunting-yards (in computer diagram form they look like tiny robots with aerials on their heads), works out the price and prints the invoice for both the railways and the customer.

At present six goods yards in the Hamelin area are computerised. When the project is completed some thirty goods yards in the Hanover region will be linked to the Kestnerstrasse computer.

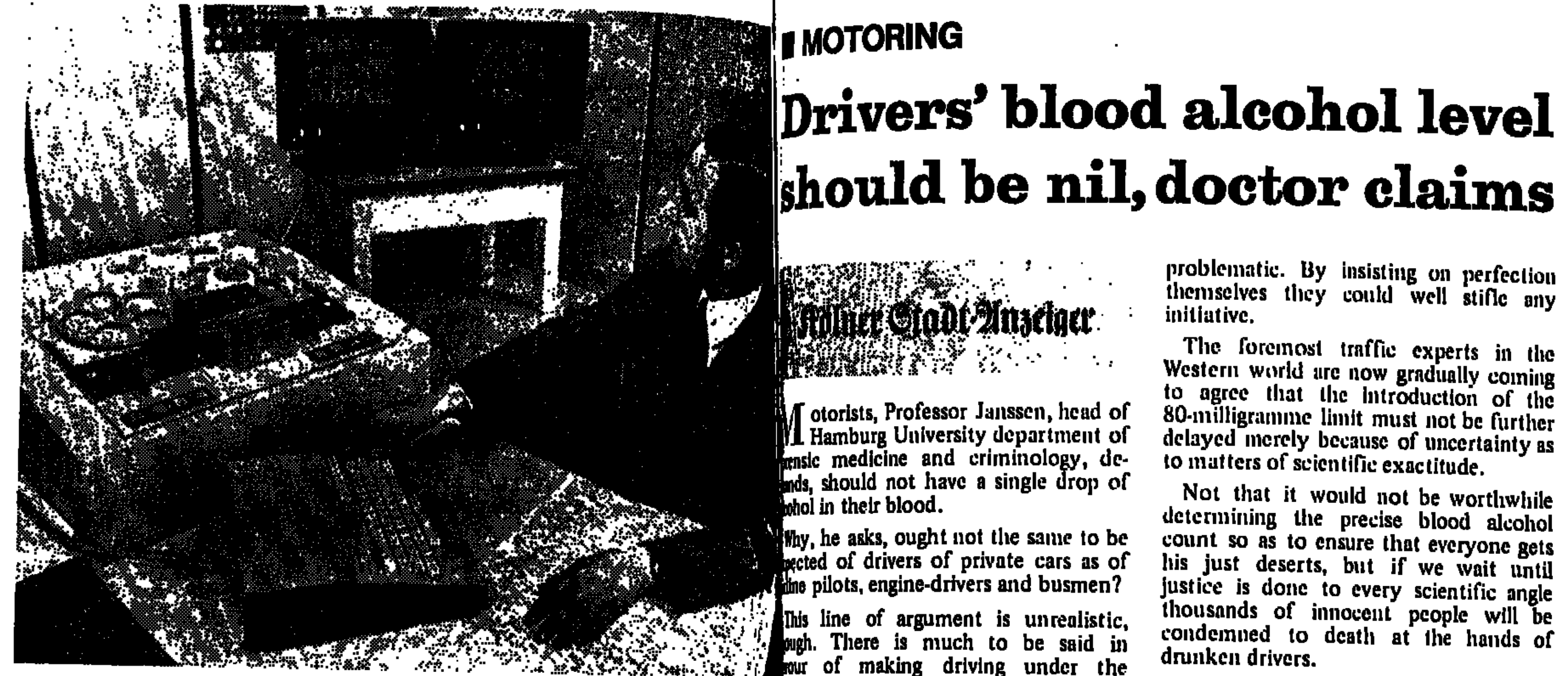
Seelze junction will be the real field day for the computer, though. It is one of the most important intersections in goods traffic between the north and south of the country and it is really amazing how much work can be computerised.

In a few years' time trains will be assembled automatically. There will be no one there to make them up, shunt waggons and carriages around, brake them and couple and uncouple rolling stock (automatic couplings are well and truly on the way in).

No one will need to check maximum height and length either. The computer will handle the entire operation.

Everything has limits, though, and the Bundesbahn cyberneticians have been commissioned to determine the technological, economic and psychological limits of automation. But the fifteen million Marks invested so far will definitely not have been wasted.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8 December 1970)



Hanover's railway computer

(Photo: Wilhelm Hauschl

Inter-city express network will outpace the airbus

Over distances of up to 300 miles the railways intend to remain competitive. Aircraft and the private car are not to have it all their own way. The short-term sights have been set at 125-mph main-line traffic from next year on, which will cut travelling-time considerably.

Thirty trial runs along the Rhine valley between Frankfurt and Basle have recently been completed with the aim of determining whether or not the present 100 miles an hour can be increased to 125 safely and without expensive alterations.

After a week spent racing between Friesenheim and Kenzingen, Baden, in a new, high-speed 103 class locomotive in between the normal services the Munich backroom boys have concluded from the data collected in a special carriage bristling with measuring instruments of one kind and another that the answer is yes.

The Bundesbahn is preparing mainly for competition with the airbus even though no one knows as yet when it will leave the drawing-board and the first prototype take off for flight trials.

So far at any rate the Bundesbahn has proved faster on terra firma than the airbus will be in the air. From 27 September 1971 fast and comfortable Rheingold class trains will speed to and from 31 major towns in the Federal Republic every two hours.

Roughly 130 carriages and sixty 125-mph high-speed 103 class electric locomotives are at present under construction for the inter-city services.

The new network will supersede the present long-distance services. Soon there will be no distinguishing the beige and red Trans-Europa expresses from the inter-city network on domestic routes.

The inter-city network will consist of four routes:

No. 1 will link Hamburg and Munich via Bremen, Münster, Dortmund, Essen, Cologne, Mainz, Mannheim and Stuttgart.

No. 2 will link Hanover and Munich via Dortmund, Wuppertal, Cologne, Wiesbaden, Frankfurt and Würzburg.

No. 3 will link Hamburg and Basle via Hanover, Bebra, Frankfurt and Mannheim.

No. 4 will link Bremen and Munich via Hanover, Fulda, Würzburg, Nuremberg and Ausgburg.

This domestic network will be known as the inter-city A; from 1972 on a B network with first- and second-class carriages will link a further 43 towns all over the country three times a day.

These services will represent a further development of the express services at present named after regions, such as the Sauerland, Westphalia, Moselle, Franconia and Swabia lines. According to current plans the inter-city B network will cover eight main routes and ten secondary routes.

The inter-city A network will cover 2,310 miles or so of permanent way, which amounts to roughly ten per cent of total track mileage. The inter-city B will account for a further 2,520 miles of track.

When the entire network is in operation 73 cities and major towns will be linked by inter-city expresses operating on approximately a quarter of the Bundesbahn's total track mileage.

This system, which the Bundesbahn claims to be unparalleled anywhere else in the world, is to be further extended and improved in the years to come. Cruising speeds will also be increased without far-reaching alterations having to be made to existing permanent way.

Mind you, a maximum of sixty miles an hour applies to more than half the Bundesbahn's total track mileage as things stand, but according to a detailed survey conducted with increasing speed in mind the proportion of track that can be rendered suitable for speeds of between ninety and 125 miles an hour can be boosted from twelve to 31 per cent.

The railway network can thus be speeded up quite considerably once track-laying and signal equipment are up to scratch. If the overall programme is carried out between twenty and thirty per cent of the present travelling-time can be eliminated.

The Bundesbahn is not marking time at this point, though. If the railways are to keep pace with rapid technological developments in the transport sector, particularly aviation, it must think of the future. Speeds of 250 miles an hour are no longer mere wishful thinking.

Manfred Schwerdtfeger

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 December 1970)

Rail travel gains in popularity

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

It all began with the advertising slogan "Everyone is talking about the weather – except us." Since when everyone has been talking about the Bundesbahn, German Federal Railways.

The Bundesbahn was the first tourist undertaking to worry about marketing, conduct surveys and revamp its sales organisation accordingly.

At the Garmisch annual general meeting of travel writers in this country Ortwin Trunk, PRO of the Bundesbahn Munich region, outlined the part the railways play in holiday traffic.

According to the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden 36 per cent of the population travel by rail to their holiday destination.

They are processed by the railways in conjunction with travel agents with the aid of both normal services and special holiday trains.

The reduced-rate campaigns for older people have also proved popular – even among members of the general public who do not qualify for the reductions. The various campaigns have been given imaginative names such as "Oh To Be 65," "Green Light for Rosy Times," "Half-Price Travel" and "Enjoy Your Trip with the Pleasure Pass."

Last season's holiday tour tickets, 125,000 of which were sold, were quite as successful as the rail inclusive tours, organised jointly by the Bundesbahn and DER travel agents, which will be available again in January.

Rail inclusive tours will comprise ten tariff zones, with a reduction of thirty per cent of the normal fare for distances of up to 125 miles to and from the zones in question.

Brightly-coloured pop brochures and posters prove that the railways also use their imagination in ad campaigning – for holidays by the sea, in the mountains and in woodland country.

Rail travel is gaining in popularity, as travel agents' figures prove. TUI expect a growth rate this year of six per cent and DER reckon that rail inclusive tour sales will show in increase of 38 per cent on last year.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 3 December 1970)

■ MOTORING

Drivers' blood alcohol level should be nil, doctor claims

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Motorists, Professor Janssen, head of Hamburg University department of forensic medicine and criminology, demands, should not have a single drop of alcohol in their blood.

Why, he asks, ought not the same to be expected of drivers of private cars as of airline pilots, engine-drivers and busmen?

This line of argument is unrealistic, though. There is much to be said in favour of making driving under the influence of any alcohol whatsoever illegal but in this country at present legislation to this effect would not stand a chance of being passed.

If drunken drivers continue to be a danger to life and limb on the roads of this country the proposal cannot fail to gain in popularity, however.

Advocating 80 milligrammes as the point at which a driver is legally drunk in charge of a motor vehicle is less of a waste of time. Transport Minister Georg Leber is in favour of introducing legislation to this effect.

He proposes to make one last attempt to appeal to people's common sense, though, and now needs the approval of anyone who feels further delay to be irresponsible, arguing that expecting a thirsty man to use common sense is like waiting for Godot, the man who never comes.

Reducing the limit from 130 to 80 milligrammes is not a popular move. Lawyers' ifs and medics' buts can be marshalled against it. Specialists whose voices carry weight outdo one another in condemning the habit some people have of insisting on the last, perfectionist word about what the poor harassed motorist may or may not do.

They make great play with the variability of the methods of determining the blood alcohol count, the resorption of alcohol in the blood and the rule of thumb by which the presumed alcohol count at the time of the accident can be estimated by taking the amount of time that has elapsed between then and the blood test into account.

They even make out the limitation on the freedom of the individual to be problematic. By insisting on perfection themselves they could well stifle any initiative.

The foremost traffic experts in the Western world are now gradually coming to agree that the introduction of the 80-milligramme limit must not be further delayed merely because of uncertainty as to matters of scientific exactitude.

Not that it would not be worthwhile determining the precise blood alcohol count so as to ensure that everyone gets his just deserts, but if we wait until justice is done to every scientific angle thousands of innocent people will be condemned to death at the hands of drunken drivers.

There is no disagreement among serious scientists that 80 milligrammes is the danger threshold and that once a driver has reached this limit he or she represents a grave threat to road safety.

Alarming reports have amassed since September 1969 when the first part of the new criminal code came into effect and a limit was imposed on the number of offences for which short prison sentences can be imposed.

The increased possibility of paying by cheque rather than by a spell behind bars in respect of drunken driving led in many cases to the mistaken assumption that driving under the influence is a minor and excusable offence.

"We mustn't fall short of the limit!" is a common comment, spoken with a broad wink, in many a pub and bar. At the same time the consequences of drunken driving are growing increasingly alarming.

In the first ten months of this year more than 800 people died in traffic accidents caused by drunken drivers in North Rhine-Westphalia alone. According to the Minister of Transport the number of victims over the whole country will amount to 6,000 or so by the end of the year.

The intellectually and psychically handicapped, psychopaths, people who are unable to see in the dark, schizophrenics, epileptics and manic-depressives may hold current driving-licences. Many people drive under the influence of drugs of one kind and another.

But should one lot of potential murderers be let off scot-free merely because another lot is? Drunken driving has assumed ominous proportions and must be combatted with all available means.

These include lowering the blood alcohol limit, as has been seen. Georg Leber's well-meaning campaign to appeal to people's common sense merely marshals quizmaster Wim Thoelke, *Stern* editor-in-chief Henri Nannen, discus specialist Liesel Westermann, popular comedy actor-producer Willy Millowitsch and press tycoon Axel Springer in the struggle against the lack of common sense.

It is doubtful whether this array of teetotal public figures will in the long run prove more powerful than many a motorist's thirst. Lowering the legal limit would undoubtedly be more effective – longer-lasting in its effect too.

To appeal to Man's common sense sounds good, but so far a fair part of Man has decided against responding to the appeal to love your neighbour as yourself in traffic.

Freedom of the individual must not include the freedom to kill others on the roads while under the influence of drink.

Lothar Labusch

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 7 December 1970)

Fireproof paper for Apollo crew

CHRIST UND WELT

No one who knows Klaus H. Scheufelen as a paper manufacturer and politician would suspect that he has special links with space exploration. Yet the Swabian businessman from Oberlenningen, near Stuttgart, has more than one tie with US astronauts.

He used to work with Wernher von Braun in Peenemünde for one and he now manufactures paper specially developed for NASA space capsules.

This paper is not only fireproof but also meets a number of other NASA requirements.

There has been fireproof or at least fire-resistant paper on the market for some time but NASA needed the paper for its astronauts' log books and lunar charts to be fireproof in an atmosphere with an oxygen content of sixty per cent as opposed to twenty per cent in the Earth's atmosphere. It had not to become brittle or curl either.

More than sixty firms from all over the world worked on the project. The contract was eventually awarded to Scheufelen less because of his former links with Wernher von Braun than because of the research work in which his firm has been engaged for some time.

His firm worked on inflammable decor paper before anything was known of the NASA contract, but the experience gained proved of only limited use because of the four per cent of water that paper invariably contains.

This water evaporates in the vacuum the astronauts have to pass through before transferring from their spacecraft to the lunar ferry.

Although the Oberlenningen research team had had to start from scratch on two previous occasions for various reasons the water problem necessitated a third attempt.

The eventual solution proved to be a special coating, since when Scheufelen's paper works has made its own contribution to the Apollo programme.

(CHRIST UND WELT, 4 December 1970)

Technological progress discussed by engineers

DIE WELT

For some years the effect of technological innovations on society has been a much-debated topic at technical colleges. The Association of Federal Republic Engineers (VDI), often accused of making generalising, non-committal pronouncements, recently held a conference in Ludwigshafen under the heading "The Economic and Social Repercussions of Technological Progress."

The organisers had asked twelve university teachers from this country and the United States to outline technological progress from the viewpoint of their respective disciplines. They included not only engineers but also economists, sociologists and philosophers.

The paper read by Wuppertal philosopher Professor Tuchel was agreed to be particularly interesting. The aspect that he dealt with was the value criteria, assuming that targets and purposes based on value criteria form an integral part of every technological advance.

In today's pluralistic society it was, he noted, a matter of arriving at new, common values and criteria for the shaping of human life.

These values can no longer be derived from ideologies or religious convictions since they will then only be accepted by advocates of or believers in the ideology or creed in question.

In the world today value criteria or at least behaviour patterns can only be developed on the basis of rational and non-ideological concepts. They must also ensure control over technological progress and its utilisation for tolerable living-conditions for all.

This, Professor Tuchel continued, presupposes that scientists utilise their knowledge of their respective disciplines to illuminate the problems involved.

Berlin futurologist Professor Flechtheim discussed the "Problem of Technological Progress in an Historical Context." His particular concern was the relevance to peace of various stages in progress.

In his view five main factors are of particular relevance in connection with technological progress: war, overpopulation, the destruction of Man's environment, general repression and the growing emptiness and reduction to object status of human life.

Technological progress, Professor Flechtheim noted, added new dimensions to living and laid the groundwork for social progress until the beginning of the present century. It was thus considered to be unproblematic. The First World War led to a reappraisal.

Technology is now frequently felt to be evolving into a law unto itself that is either getting out of hand or manipulated by power groups or lobbies without regard for the requirements of the general public.

Professor Steinbuch of Karlsruhe dealt, in the final address, with the appeal with which the conference had begun. He called on the technological intelligentsia to bring their problems more vividly to the attention of the general public and to participate in the debate on control over science and technology.

The VDI's conference dealt with a challenging topic, one that first and foremost represents a challenge to itself. Engineers need a mouthpiece that loudly proclaims possibilities of socio-rational control over technological progress. Will the VDI consider taking on the task?

Alois Huning

(DIE WELT, 2 December 1970)

■ OUR WORLD

Frankfurt personnel adviser analyses 'the typical executive'

He is in his mid-forties married with two children, Protestant. He earns about 150,000 Marks per year on average and he speaks two languages, likes hunting and plays golf.

Of course he has a university education, and inclines towards the Christian Democrats politically.

If he smokes he smokes cigarettes or cigarillos. It goes without saying that his home is a detached villa with a large garden and a garage for two cars.

In summer he either goes to the lake at Kampen or visits the French Riviera. He has a slight interest in the arts and his home is decorated in very much the same style as his office, that is the Knoll style mixed with a few discreet antiques. His aim in life is to get on to the board of directors.

We are speaking of the managerial class. We are speaking of the men who are obtaining more and more power in the economic sphere ever since it was discovered that it was more efficient for the managerial element to manage affairs in business, leaving fewer and fewer powers to the actual owners. He calls himself "Manager" or in German *Führungskraft*.

The bigger companies become, the more managers they need. Managerial staff is needed then not only at committee level but even in the smallest and least significanct departments.

The general opinion of members of the public that mangers are by definition rich people proves to be not quite accurate. We have become used to including in the managerial ranks those employees who are on the lowest rung of the careers ladder and take home about 40,000 Marks pay per annum.

The strata of the managerial classes have become greater. They require an effort on the part of statisticians to catalogue them. Yet what is known about managers is often incorrect.

This has irritated one man who makes a good living out of managing the increasing demand for executive staff. Dr Maximilian Schubart, personnel adviser in Frankfurt is highly successful but his colleagues tend to consider him as the black sheep of the family. This year he has been putting his clientele more than ever under the microscope.

In the questionnaire that everyone has to complete who comes in contact with his bureau in Frankfurt's Beethovenstrasse Schubart included questions about the personal living style of individual managers.

All questions were readily answered. In all 930 men with yearly incomes ranging from 40,000 Marks to 600,000 were included in the survey.

When analysing the figures Dr Schubart separated incomes over and under 100,000 Marks annually. Of the 930 men in the survey aged between 28 and 52, 130 were classified on the managing director level. The other 800 were considered executive managers.

Of course, as Dr Schubart pointed out, all of those in the survey were men who were keen to change their jobs, but as mobility is a sign of the modern manager anyway he considered that this did not diminish in any way the value of his research.

Dr Schubart considers that he has discovered the typical executive manger. He is in his late thirties, comes from a bourgeois background, is married with two children and like the managing director type is Protestant. His income is below the 60,000-Mark level.

Of course, he has had a good education but has not heaped diplomas upon himself. Unlike the managing director type he can only speak one foreign language, usually English, and he votes for the Social Democrats.

He is a non-smoker because he wants to keep fit to climb up the ladder of success. His kind of sports are not so exclusive as those of the managing director; he plays tennis and skis. His car keeps within the laws of the road. He prefers a four-cylinder type of vehicle. He pays rent but is interested in building up a large bank balance. For his holiday he jets to Spain on a charter flight.

The manager's manager, Dr Schubart, said that 41 per cent of managing directors and 46 per cent of executive managers had studied economics. However, a large number had degrees in engineering, 33 per cent and 28 per cent respectively.

Another largish group is made up of natural scientists with 16 and 14 per cent respectively. Very few managerial types have a law, sociology or psychology background.

In both managerial groups English is the main foreign language. French is second but a long way behind with only about half of those interviewed claiming to speak the language fluently.

As far as other languages are concerned Federal Republic business managers are not very well educated. Less than ten per cent of them knew any Italian or Spanish and hardly any spoke Russian.

Although many cliamed that their favourite hobby was work most of them agreed that they liked sport almost as much. Of the managing directors 62 per cent keep themselves fit by visits to the gym and 73 per cent of the executive managers take regular exercise. Of the managing directors 22 per cent take pleasure in their leisure hours from music.

All of those in the survey claimed to give their support to the three major parties. Of the managing directors 48 per cent vote for the Christian Democrats, 40 per cent of the Social Democrats and 12 per cent for the Free Democrats. Of the executive managers only 33 per cent vote CDU, 47 per cent support the SPD and 20 per cent the FDP.

Entirely different figures emerged when Dr Schubart surveyed political tendencies according to age rather than according to income. Of the under-35 group 67 per cent vote SPD, 18 per cent FDP and only 15 per cent give their support to the CDU. In the over-35 age group the figures correspond far more to the national average with [illegible] per cent voting CDU, 40 per cent SPD [illegible] 14 per cent FDP.

Interesting figures were discovered among the managerial groups on the question of smoking. In the lower income brackets one in three in a non-smoker. In the 50,000 to 150,000 Mark income bracket three out of four managers are non-smokers or have given it up.

Of the brands smoked one is by far the most common in both groups of managers. In second place is a far more common and ordinary type of cigarette. These two brands are by far the most commonly smoked by managers and others are fairly rare. Cigarettes made of dark tobacco do not seem to appeal to managerial types at all.

Cigars and cigarillos are smoked quite a lot by older managers and managing directors. The pipe, however, which is boosted by advertisers as a symbol of success is rejected by most.

Seventy seven per cent of managing directors own their own home. Two per cent are investing in a building society. But of the executive managers only one in five has managed to buy a place of his own, but 45 per cent are investing in a building society.

Of the cars driven by managerial types Mercedes easily leads the way. Opel and BMW are in second and third place. Dr Schubart claims that the most [illegible] of the managers who answered his questionnaire go their own way. Sixty [illegible] per cent drive a BMW. Porsche with [illegible] per cent is more popular than Daimler-Benz.

Tastes are conventional in both groups when it comes to the arts. Modern art and modern music are not popular with either group and for the image of the managerial type an understanding of the arts is obviously not essential.

Very few wives of managers work until marriage. Of managing directors' wives 37 per cent did and of executive managers' wives half [illegible] figure.

According to Schubart's survey [illegible] Federal Republic's managerial types consider their career the most important [illegible] of their life. If necessary everything [illegible] given up for the career and over[illegible] gotten.

Gerd Brüggemann

(DIE WELT, 5 December [illegible])

Architect Sigrid Kressmann-Zschach succeeds in a man's world



(Photo: Stark-Otto)

Sigrid Kressmann-Zschach, 39, is one of the most controversial, but also one of the most successful architects in this country. She lives in Berlin, but she was born in Leipzig, the daughter of a building constructor. She is as smart at dealing with real state, large building projects and financing as ordinary people are at doing the ordinary things of life. She weighs 112 pounds, is 5ft 8inches tall and uses a chauffeur-driven Mercedes 300 for business — fitted with a telephone — and a smart sports-car for private use.

Only a few years ago the blonde beauty was almost unknown in building circles in Berlin. In 1951 she arrived in Berlin with a diploma from the Dresden Technical University. Her first job was an employee in a drawing office earning 1.50 Marks an hour. Now she is a construction millionairess.

She began twenty years ago with small commissions — repairing old buildings, small private houses and a few bungalows, until, as she says, "my name was known". She built for the grandson of the Kaiser, Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, the present head of the Hohenzollern family. She built on Berlin's Kurfürstendamm and on Potsdamer Platz. She builds all over Berlin. Her career is like something out of a fairytale.

Sigrid Kressmann-Zschach, who started her career in a drawing office is now the head of a firm that employs 160 people, architects, engineers and draughtsmen. The lady "with sex appeal and a builder's trowel in her hand" has built up a multi-million turnover firm, which has become so rich that she charters a jet and takes her employees to New York for the firm's official outing.

Just as her buildings shoot up skywards so has the firm's annual turnover. Sigrid Kressmann-Zschach is already responsible for projects worth over 500 million Marks, and more than a thousand million Marks-worth of orders are either at the planning stage or in the preliminary stages of commencement on her firm's order books. She says: "One just has to try that much harder when one is a woman working in a man's world".

Recently things in the "Steglitzer Kreisel" have taken a favourable turn for her and she is to receive the contract for one of West Berlin's largest post-war building projects which is to include an underground railway station, a swimming bath and 116-metre tall office building to include flats. Her plans for the project were described as "building designs of imposing boldness".

Sigrid Kressmann-Zschach has also recently undertaken the administrative work of building at the Kurfürstendamm intersection, a project that is to include new entertainments and business centre with a theatre, a drive-in cinema and a swimming bath. The whole complex will dispose of the last of the blitzed areas on Berlin's Kurfürstendamm. Again her design has been described as "[illegible]lative".

Further projects include the pla[illegible] of a living estate in the West Berlin district of Kreuzberg, known as 'Be[illegible]nien', and a controversial project [illegible] plot where once a hospital stood.

Sigrid Kressmann-Zschach herself [illegible] in a luxury villa overlooking the Halensee. Her home includes swans, a swimming pool, greenhouses where orchids [illegible] crossed and grown, peacocks and pheasants right in the middle of the city. [illegible] male competitors say of her, whatever [illegible] does it is bound to be successful.

Nevertheless Sigrid Kressmann-Zschach never forgets that there was a time when no fine birds billed and cooed near her home, although now a crowd of exotic and expensive birds decorate the place she calls home.

Men do not play an important part in Sigrid-Kressmann Zschach's life. She has been twice married, the first time with a fellow-student and the second with [illegible] former mayor of Berlin-Kreuzberg, nicknamed Texas-Willy. Now Sigrid is accompanied mainly by her daughter Corina.

There is not much meaningless twaddle among her neighbours. She says: "[illegible] have been divorced once or twice, if I have three boyfriends or five is to me of little consequence". And then she gets down to some more work.

Günter Wer[illegible]

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 26 November 1970)

■ SPORT

Neckermann Foundation aids sportsmen

[illegible]ow that the Sports Aid Foundation has got off the ground the euphoria [illegible] accompanied the campaign to save [illegible]etitive sport has died down.

[illegible]murs of criticism are heard amidst [illegible] applause. Rumours of uncommonly [illegible] grants to top-flight athletes have [illegible] the rounds. Misunderstandings and [illegible] have blotted the copy-book of [illegible] overall idea held even by well-wishers.

[illegible], in the circumstances, could be [illegible] than mail-order magnate and [Olym]pic show-jumping gold medallist [Josef] Neckermann, chairman of the [Foun]dation, laying his cards on the table?

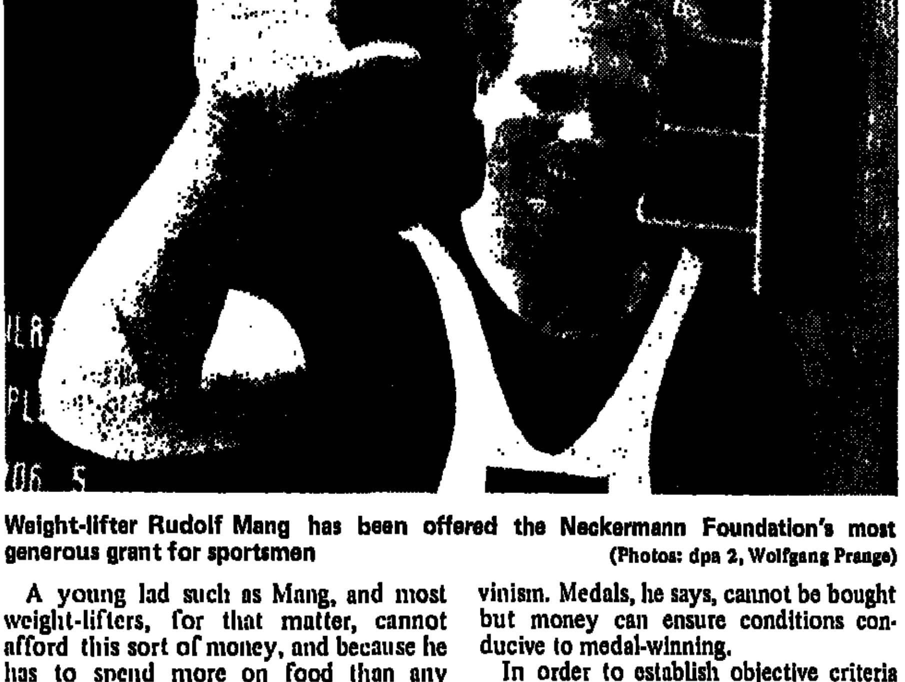
[illegible] Sports Aid has nothing to hide," he [told] journalists at a press conference in [Fran]kfurt. Indeed, the foundation's ac[illegible] ought to be given greater pub[illegible]. Without them competitive sport in [this] country would not have made such [illegible] progress.

[Jos]ef Neckermann was ably seconded by [his] vice-chairman, Eberhard von Brauchitsch, who reiterated this point of view [on be]half of the committee as a whole. [Spo]rts Aid's forward public relations [strate]gy included a clear outline by Herr [Neck]ermann of the extent of financial [assist]ance given by the foundation to [individ]ual athletes. In this way he nipped [illegible] in the bud.

[illegible] amount to between seventy and [illegible] Marks a month per individual, the [illegible] being about 200 Marks. In every [illegible] the money is remitted not to the [illegible] themselves but to their coaches, [who ha]ve to put it to some specified use. [illegible] aid is, to use Neckermann's [illegible], "compensation for extra ex[penditu]re occasioned by training."

[Weig]ht-lifter Rudolf Mang, for instance, [has t]o spend 700 Marks a month on [food] according to coach. He has to [put on] another hundredweight in muscle.

Foundation Vice-President Eberhard von Brauchitsch



Weight-lifter Rudolf Mang has been offered the Neckermann Foundation's most generous grant for sportsmen (Photos: dpa 2, Wolfgang Prange)

A young lad such as Mang, and most weight-lifters, for that matter, cannot afford this sort of money, and because he has to spend more on food than any other top-flight athlete he receives the foundation's most generous food allowance, 470 Marks a month. He is also paid another 130 Marks a month towards travel expenses.

On television Mang talked in terms of being paid 1,000 Marks a month by the Sports Aid Foundation but in fact he was including the broken time allowance made for attending a training course.

Sports Aid has no easy time of it. Organised on the spur of the moment, it had nothing on which to model itself. "We started with the idea of raising 70,000 Marks a year," Neckermann recalls.

Sports Aid did indeed begin as an emergency service. This year has seen the decise move towards medium- and long-term planning.

The foundation raises funds without approaching the government and endeavours to distribute them as well as possible in order to put top-flight athletes from this country on an equal footing with their counterparts in the Eastern Bloc and the United States.

Sports Aid works in conjunction with the specialist sports associations, who are the sole arbiters of who is to be awarded a grant and how much.

Grants are made to individuals, Hans Passlack, Football Association chairman and chairman of the foundation's adjudication committee, stresses:

"Applications for grants are submitted to us by the national associations responsible for the athletes' respective disciplines. We support individuals only and have no time for distributing cash by watering can, as it were.

"What is more, every six months, in conjunction with the associations, we check whether the recipients still warrant financial support. Sports Aid is not intended to be a pension or a bonus."

The foundation is thus merely the fund-raiser and provider and not an executive of top-flight sport with far-reaching powers of disposal.

Josef Neckermann stresses that in setting up the organisation he never had the slightest intention of encouraging chauvinism. Medals, he says, cannot be bought but money can ensure conditions conducive to medal-winning.

In order to establish objective criteria Sports Aid has called on the various associations to name qualifications for three categories of athlete deserving of financial support: the medal hopes, the national top flight and the promising youngsters.

Classification in any of the three categories does not automatically entitle athletes to sports aid. Other, special conditions, must first be fulfilled.

In addition to individual grants to a current total of 1,513 athletes 372 are provided with extra insurance cover. The idea came as a result of the hardships suffered by a well-known gymnast crippled in a fall a number of years ago. Standard insurance cover is insufficient. Policies providing an extra 35,000 Marks towards rehabilitation have been taken out. Sports Aid promotes regional centres and pays coaches' fees. A characteristic example of the catalyst effect of Sports Aid decisions is that of the regional gymnastics coaches. Since it was taking the government and local authorities so long to come to a decision the foundation hired some 200 regional coaches whose salaries, it has now been decided, are from 1 January 1971 on to be paid by the state governments after all. It is obvious that a large-scale campaign of this kind is not going to be trouble-free and that there is going to be occasional friction between the foundation and officials of the various associations, not all of whom are first-rate.



Sport Aid Foundation President Josef Neckermann

Take Rudi Altig, for instance. Josef Neckermann was keen on the idea of hiring the professional ex-world cycling champion from Cologne to train amateur road-racers.

It was, Neckermann admits, his own idea and a far-reaching one on which to come to a decision at the reception given by the Chancellor in honour of leading athletes.

There is, Eberhard von Brauchitsch comments, no reason why the foundation should not hit upon ideas. In this case it was then up to the Cyclists Association and the adjudication committee.

The association was not interested. It reckoned to have enough coaches on its books to be able to forgo Rudi Altig's services, particularly as Altig does not hold a degree in physical education.

Neckermann replied that he was still interested in the idea of signing up Rudi Altig, with or without a university degree, as a trainer and that if the association were not interested in the idea the clubs would be if he were to be appointed chief coach at a regional centre at a salary provided by Sports Aid.

Squabbles such as this are bound to recur from time to time as the Sports Aid Foundation makes its presence felt in the manifold world of sport.

"With profits down industry is cutting down on donations," von Brauchitsch notes, "and it is hard to decide who to support in the world of sport.

"This is why it proved necessary, at a meeting with the Sports League, the NOC and the Federal Republic Olympic Association on 18 November, to agree that Sports Aid deserves priority.

"Sports Aid is not doing too well by the wheel of fortune yet what use are the most superb facilities if there are no athletes to use them?"

Herbert Neumann

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 December 1970)

[illegible]	SA $ 0.05
[illegible]	Af 10.—
[illegible]	DA 0.60
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Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
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Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
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Malawi	11 d
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Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
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New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So. 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
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Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.50
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d

■ BACK PAGE

Cologne's skyscraper will be Europe's highest

A new era of architecture and town-planning began in Cologne on 24 November when the foundation stone was laid for the highest block of flats in Europe. Concordia Life Insurance are building the white giant right by the Rhine and overlooking the city centre. The cost: 400 million Marks. The tall white building will stretch 137.30 metres into the Cologne sky. About 1,200 people will live in the 350 flats on 46 storeys.

At the top of this gigantic block of flats there will be a "party room", a spacious glass-built room on the top storey that flat-dwellers will be able to book for all festive occasions.

The view from this room at the top will stretch far away into the distance across Father Rhine and to the Siebengebirge mountains on the horizon.

Director General of Concordia, Dr Garde, and architect Henrik Busch hope to include other "communications" installations and amenities to combat the feeling of isolation dwellers in other tall blocks of flats usually experience.

These include a kindergarten, an indoor swimming-pool, a skittle alley, a supermarket, a restaurant, a bank branch office, a sauna bath, a gymnasium, a doctor's surgery and several offices.

Apart from the amenities these provide they will also act as meeting-places for tenants and will make flat-dwelling more pleasant. Near the building there will in addition be a zoo, gardens and an open-air swimming-pool.

Rents will vary depending on how the flat is positioned from the point of view of being a sun trap and also depending on how high it is, but the latest calculation shows that the average rent will be around eight Marks per square metre.

One advantage of this graded system of rents is that the flats will be of interest to a wide range of income groups and will not be the preserve of the rich.

Bachelors will welcome the opportunity to live there on account of the amenities provided, which will take the drudgery out of cleaning, washing and cooking. Older tenants will be reassured to know that there is a "doctor in the house".

Henrik Busch conducted a survey among residents in a thirty-storey block of flats in Geneva and in the 66-storey Marina skyscraper in Chicago to find out what makes life difficult for people in tall buildings.

One of the major facets of the Cologne design to result from these enquiries is the spacious balcony that every flat-dweller there will enjoy. This will help to cut off the stark view straight from the living-room window down to the street.

In addition to this the full air-conditioning of American flats is being omitted from the Cologne block since it has been discovered that this does not suit Europeans. On all storeys windows can be opened. In stormy weather they can be tightly shut, and an air-conditioning system then supplies fresh-air to the flats.

In the basic design of the flats the architect decided to concentrate on the old country-folk style that is so beneficial for family-life. The living room is spacious, the kitchen small.

Concordia has already received fifty applications from prospective tenants. The first should be moving in around mid-1972 and the last flat should be taken by 1973.

The building methods take full advantage of prefabricated parts and other modern developments. At the top of the building the steel and concrete construction should give by four to six centimetres in gusty winds. The total weight of the construction will be 60,000 tons. After the building is complete it will sink by about eight centimetres.

This is the first of many tall buildings that will give some character to the flat landscape along the Rhine.

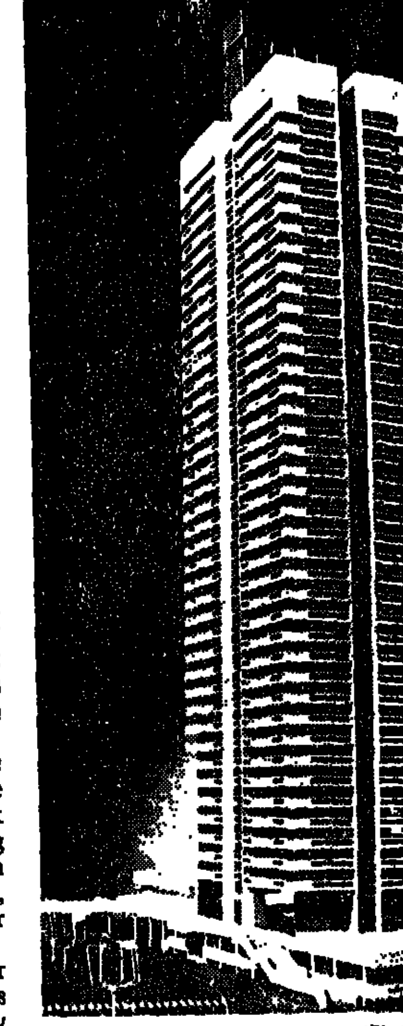
All of these flats are near to the city centre and so the usual expenditure on improving transport facilities when new estates are built in the suburbs does not come into it. The Concordia skyscraper is only fifteen minutes walk away from Cologne Cathedral.

The aim of this development scheme along the banks of the Rhine is to entice people away from the suburbs and back into the centre of the city. Another ring of skyscrapers will be built in the green area around Cologne and yet another, office buildings, will be built even further out.

Cologne town-planner Werner Baecker met opposition to the plans to build flats higher than Cologne's churches not only in the ranks of the CDU, but also among SPD members.

The burgomaster, Theo Burauen said: "In the fifties twenty storeys seemed to be awfully high. But even this new skyscraper is just under twenty metres shorter than the Cathedral."

Cologne is the centre of this country's



(Photo

insurance business and profits by th[e fact] that insurance companies have to i[nvest] some of their capital in property.

Insurance companies are trying to [out]do each other by building bigge[r and] better constructions.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 25 November

